The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,561 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
				1885.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th Dec.
				1886.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	W. J. Nantes	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd „
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th „
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. [illegible]	12th „
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Har[illegible]s	19th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th „
M AUSTRALIA	3[illegible]	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	F. J. Alderton	12th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th „
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H P.	Captains.	1885.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec.
				1886
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd „
CLYDE	4124	800	R. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 4 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay. Dec. 3. 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. [illegible], Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed special reduction. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 1[illegible], and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will [illegible] Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	[illegible],000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and [illegible] a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	C Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd March

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3.500	550	29th Dec.

For other particulars, freight, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Dec. 4, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. WERNET (HALL)	T. Colin	4,10[illegible]	500	26th Dec. 1885

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov., 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
Clan BUCHANAN	2,9[illegible]0	Cobbett.	18th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885
Clan GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson.	24th Dec.
			1886
• „ MACKENZIE	3,000	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan.
• „ MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	11th Jan.
„ MURRAY	2,100	E. Warfolk	24th Jan.
„ FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	29th Jan.

• These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

FOR SALE.

THREE HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER STEAM WINCHES saved from wreck of Steamer CHALON Cylinder in two 7" dia. 12" stroke, in third 6" dia. 12" stroke.

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th December, at 11 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December, 1885. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.
ANCHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi road, Bombay.

OAKES AND CO.'S "BEEHIVE" CIGARS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the sale of these celebrated Cigars. Orders registered for delivery here and in England.

WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. HORACE HARRINGTON has been duly authorised to accept risks and sign policies on behalf of this Company during my absence from Bombay.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 18th December, 1885.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR,
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First-class Billiard Table.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS

THE BELUCHISTAN ANNUAL HORSE SHOW and RACES will be held at Sibi between the 15th and 18th February, 1886. Prizes to the value of Rupees two thousand will be distributed. The Races will be confined to bona-fide breeders and dealers. Last year nearly one thousand mares were exhibited.

Officers intending to visit the Fair are requested to give timely notice to the Honorary Secretary, who will provide tents for them. If necessary arrangements will be made for messing.

For full particulars apply to

RAI BAHADUR HITTU RAM, C.I.E.,
Honorary Secretary, Sibi,
or to Captain GAISFORD,
Political Agent,
Thalchotiali.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils, required by the Company for six months, commencing on the first day of February next.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oils" will be received by the Bombay Agent at his office No. 28, Meadow-street, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on TUESDAY, the 22nd December current. Samples in duplicate must accompany each Tender.

QUANTITIES.

Cocoanut Oil 7½ tons or 25 cwts per month.
Kerosine Oil 1,500 gallons or 250 gallons per month.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons Wari Bunder, Bombay. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 only. The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Rys. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 17th December, 1885.

TANSA DAM EXCAVATION.

THE time for receiving tenders for this work, notified by advertisement of the 10th instant as 2 p.m. on MONDAY the 21st instant, is extended to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, January 11th.

The tenders for MASONRY DAM CONSTRUCTION also due at 2 p.m. on MONDAY, January 11th, will comprise specification and rates for excavation so that it will be at the option of tenderers to tender for EXCAVATION WORK alone or for EXCAVATION and MASONRY together.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th Dec. 1885.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive TENDERS for the excavation for the FOUNDATIONS of the TANSA DAM.

Printed copies of the Form of Tender, Instructions to Tenderers, Form of Contract and Specification can be obtained and the Drawings can be inspected and copies thereof taken at the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 10.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TANSA DAM EXCAVATION" will be received up to 2 p.m., on the 21st instant.

Tenderers are requested to appear in person or by an authorized Agent.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec. 1885.

TANSA WATER WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of BOMBAY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the MASONRY DAM across the TANSA VALLEY or for such portion of it as it may be decided to construct before next monsoon.

On and after the 21st instant copies of the Form of Tender, Instructions to Tenderers, Form of Contract and Specification can be obtained and the drawings inspected and copies thereof taken at the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 10.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TANSA DAM" will be receive up to 2 p.m., on Monday the 11th January 1886. Tenderers are requested to appear in person or by an authorized agent.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Commr's Office, Bombay, 15th December, 1885.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON MAINS, SPECIAL CASTINGS, and other Ironwork required for the TANSA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

Copies of "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Tender," "Form of Contract," and "Specification" can be obtained, and Drawings can be inspected and copies thereof taken at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay and at the Office of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1 Corbet Court Grace Church St., London, E. C.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Iron-work Tansa Project" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received at his Office in Bombay upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th March, 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000, in either Cash, Indian Government Paper, Bombay Municipal Debentures, or Bombay Port Trust Bonds, or by a deposit receipt of like amount or security from either Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59 Strand, London, or the Bank of Bombay, in favour of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

XMAS—1885—XMAS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that they are now landing by every Mail-steamer large supplies of Stores, etc., of every description, specially purchased to meet the demands of the coming Festive Season.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

OFFERS A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE RANGE FOR SELECTION OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS AT MODERATE PRICES.

SHERRIES.	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	
Yellow Seal	16 0	
Pale Dinner	22 0	
Vino de Pasto	25 0	
Old Dry	28 0	
Manzanilla	28 0	
Amontillado	38 0	
PORTS.	**Qts.**	**Pts.**
White Seal	18	...
Fine Old	26	13 0
Superior Old	33	18 0
CLARETS.		
Bordeaux	10	6 0
St. Julien Medoc	10	6 0
Petit Medoc	13	7 8
Superior Medoc	16	9 8
Chateau La Grange	21	11 8
Chateau La Rose	26	14 8
Chateau Margaux	32	17 0
BURGUNDIES.		
Chablis	17	9 8
Beaune	18	10 0
Macon	23	12 8
Pommard	21	11 8
Chambertin	30	16 8
Sparkling Burgundy	38	21 0
SAUTERNES.		
Barsac	17	9 8
Sauterne	21	12 0
Haut Sauterne	30	16 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
F. Giesler & Co.'s "for India" brand	50	26 8
Perrier Jouet's finest dry	50	26 8
Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvee	55	29 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55	29 0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	27	15 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.	Per doz. Cash. Rs.	Qts. Rs. a.
Laubenheim	17	9 8
Geisenheim	20	11 0
Hochheim	24	13 0
Steinwein (glass jugs)	24	...
Nierstein	27	14 8
Liebfraumilch	33	17 8
Johannisberg	42	23 0
Superior Sparkling Hock	35	19 0
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	42	23 0
Fine Sparkling Moselle	30	16 8
Superior „ „	34	19 0
Finest Nonpareil „	41	22 8
BRANDIES.		
Pale Cognac		26 0
Old Pale Cognac		30 0
Fine Old Pale Cognac (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled).		38 0
Hennessy's		37 0
Exshaw's		38 0
Denis Mounie's		28 0
WHISKIES.		
Treacher's Irish		22 8
Treacher's Scotch Glenlivet		22 8
Crabbie's		21 0
Kinahan's		21 0
HOLLANDS AND GINS.		
Treacher's "Superior Hollands," ...per doz.		16 0
DeKuper's Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 large flasks per case		27 0
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin per doz.		18 0
Treacher's London Old Tom per doz.		16 0
Treacher's Plymouth Gin per doz.		18 0
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom		16 0
Booth's Old Tom per doz.		18 0

LIQUEURS.	Per Bottle Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	5 8	3 0
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7 0	3 12
Do. do. Yellow.	5 8	3 0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2 12	1 8
Creme de Cacao	3 4	...
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 0	1 12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4 0	2 4
Kummel	3 0	...
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	3 12	2 0
BITTERS, &c.	**Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs. a.**	**Pts. Rs. a.**
Angostura Bitters	..	22 8
Orange Bitter	22 0	12 0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12 0
Ginger Brandy	23 0	
Orange Brandy	30 0	
Ginger Wine	15 0	
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s	24 0	
Vermouth, French	15 0	
Vermouth, Italian	[illegible]	

BASS'S BEER, GUINNESS'S STOUT, DEVONSHIRE CIDER, PILSENER BEER, VIENNA BEER.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

FINE YORKSHIRE HAMS
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON
PRESERVED FISH
DANISH BUTTER
STILTON AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE
GORGONZOLA AND GRUYERE CHEESE
DOUBLE GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESE
PATES, PLUM PUDDING, MINCEMEAT, &c.
PAYSANDU TONGUES
LUNCH TONGUES
PRESERVED MEATS & FISH

PRESERVED VEGETABLES
PATE DE FOIE GRAS, &c.
SAUSAGES
PICKLES AND SAUCES, &c., &c.
TART FRUITS
DESSERT FRUITS
JAMS AND JELLIES
BISCUITS
PRESERVED MILK
COFFEE AND COCOAS
INDIAN TEAS, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

Apricots, Greengages, Green Almonds. Melon, Cherries, Angelica, Mixed Fruit, Green Chinois, Gold Chinois, Ginger, Mirabelles, Peaches, White Pears, Pink Pears,

in case of about 7 lbs. or by the lb. Rs. 2 per lb.

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Rs. 1-4.

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

		Rs. a.
Brandy Fruits	per lb.	2 0
Candied Peels	per lb.	1 0
China Preserves	...	2 2
Butter Scotch	Rs. 0 6 to	4 12
Nougat	...	0 8
Almonds	per lb.	2 0
Strawberries in Syrup	...	1 4
Toffee	Annas 6 to	0 12
Burnt Almonds	per lb.	2 0
Pomona Tablet	...	1 12
Rose Caramels	...	1 2
Pralines Vanille	...	2 0
„ Rose	...	2 0

		Rs. a.
Silvered Comfits	...	2 0
Almonds Fondants	per lb.	2 0
Dragees	per lb.	2 0
French Plums	Rs. 1-2 to	2 0
Liqueur Comfits	per lb.	1 12
Noyeau Fruits	...	2 0
Almonds and Raisins	...	2 4
Fruit Lozenges	per lb.	0 12
Imperial Mixture	...	0 12
Chocolate Vanille in boxes at	Rs. 1 to	2 8
Chocolate Creams in boxes at	Rs. 1-8 to	3 0

		Rs. a
Chocolate Crystallized in boxes at	Rs. 1-4 to	2 8
Chocolate Pestache in boxes at	Rs. 2 to	3 0
Chocolate Lombart fin Vanille	per box	4 0
Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille	per box	1 8
Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon	per lb.	8 0
Turkish Delight	...	1 2
Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles	...	1

Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets, from 12 as. to Rs. 6.

BRAZIL NUTS............As. 12 per lb.
BARCELONA NUTS............ „ 8 „
FIGS, FINEST ELEME......As. 12 per box.
GRAPES, very fine..........Rs. 1-2 per lb.

WREATHS VARIEGATED HOLLY, HOLLY, MISTLETOE AND ARTIFICIAL MOSS FOR DECORATIONS.

XMAS FLAGS. XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

The Fancy Stock Department is replete with Novelties in Morocco and Russia Leather, Bronze, Ormolu, Oxydised Metal, Walnut and Oak wood, Glass and China, also new and handsome designs in Electroplated Electroplate with Oakwood, Glass and China, etc., etc.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains many elegant and chaste designs of the latest fashion in Gold and Silver Jewellery.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
in great variety.
NEW YEAR'S CARDS
in numerous pretty designs.
TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,
Grotesque, Amusing, Instructive.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £2 and £2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PRESENTATION WATCHES
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR DAMASK—D'OYLEYS. "NAPKINS."—TABLE CLOTHS.

	Yards.	Rs. a.
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS. Rich Foliage Stripes, Handsome Borders	3 by 2½	24 0
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, Satin Finish	3½ by 3	32 0
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK as above, cut by the yard in lengths to suit any size Table	90 in. wide	7 8 8 8

	Inches.	doz.
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS Hemmed and Dressed, ready for immediate use	23 by 23 „	10 0 12 0
EXTRA SIZE quality as above	26 by 26	13 0
VERY SUPERIOR quality Satin Finish	26 by 26	15 0
D'OYLEYS, Fringed Borders, Superior Satin Finish	„	10 0

TOWELS "FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE."

			Rs. a.
Fine White Honeycomb, very durable		Doz.	10 0
Super Fine strong and durable		„	15 0
Extra Large, 56 inches Long, for Bath, &c.			19 0
Fine Damask Linen Huckaback Fringed Ends			21 0
Thin and very soft, for Face, &c.			24 0
LINEN DAMASK BATH WRAPPERS, Light and very Soft	72 inches	each	10 0
Extra Super ditto	90 by 72	each	12 0
BROWN FLAX KNIFE CLOTHS	26 by 20	doz.	5 0
BLUE, or RED CHECKED do.	27 by 27		7 8

		Rs. a.
White Cotton Turkish Towels, Double Warp	Doz.	20 0
Extra Large, for Bath, &c.		30 0
White Turkish Bath Wrappers	each	6 0
Brown Linen Turkish Towels	doz.	20 0
Extra Large do do.		30 0
CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS	each	3 8
White or Brown, a Combination of Extreme Friction and Softness	3 for	9

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

CONDUCTED ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.
SEND FOR 'XMAS PRICE LIST.
OILMANSTORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
HOUSE-HOLD SUNDRIES, &c.

ICES, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT in under the management of an experienced Italian Confectioner.

Market produce Fish, Meat, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., supplied at Bombay and to the mofussil residents.

ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CAKES REGISTERED.

W. J. ESSAI.
FORBES-STREET FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND MARKET.

MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 3 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From Ans. 8 to Rs. 5 each.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY. PORT. CHAMPAGNE. BEER.
WHISKY. SHERRY. HOCK. STOUT.
OLD TOM AND GIN. CLARET. MOSELLES. LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOT. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY. PEACHES.

In cases of about 8lbs. or Rs. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CONFECTIONERY.

A Choice Collection and of Great Variety.

PRALINES A LA ROSE. PRALINES VANILLE. ARGENTIS.
FONDANTS. CHOCOLATE CREAM. AMENDES SURFINE.
NEUGATINES. ABRICOTINES. LEGUMES.

LIQUEUR LOZENGES. DRAGEES PARISIENNES.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

BOILED CONFECTIONERY. LOZENGES.
DROPS & TABLETS. TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.
GELATINE GOODS.

FRUITS IN SYRUP. TURKISH DELIGHTS.
FRUITS IN BRANDY. PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th December, 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st December, 1885, until the 28th February, 1886, a RED BUOY with a red flag and the words TORPEDO BUOY painted on it, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 300 yards from the latter.

The water between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point will be obstructed by Sub-marine mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Little Sober Island.

(Signed,), H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Royal Engineers.
Colombo, 10th November, 1885.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY,
Brigadier-General,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

BEST WHITE

WITNEY BLANKETS,

6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide,

A very soft, useful Blanket, suitable for a single bed or cot, Rs. 11 per pair.

9 feet long by 7 feet wide.

Extra heavy rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS.

48 inches long by 39 inches wide,

Best Superfine quality. Very soft and light Rs. 6 each.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

DOUBLE SAFE.

DOUBLE SAFES differ from the usual folding-door SAFES, being made with a centre partition dividing the SAFE into two equal parts, each having its distinct door opening independently of the other. The Keys of the right-hand door open only that half of the SAFE, while those of the left-hand door are master-keys to open both portions. This construction of SAFE permits the book-keeper to use the right-hand compartment alone, while the other is reserved for the principal, who, with his MASTER-KEY, has command of both compartments. Price, Rs. 525, net cash.

Chubb's illustrated price-list free by post.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration (either with or without the Will annexed) of the Property and Credits of Cassum Bhanji, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

KAJBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased and mother and guardian and next friend of ABDOOL RASSOOL CASSUM and HUBIB CASSUM, the infant sons of the deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
L. N. BANAJEE, Acting Registrar.
The 16th day of December, 1885.
MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes 11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS	,, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
VEGE. LIFE PILLS	,, do. do. do.
LINCTUS SANOTUM	2s. 9d.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S

CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.

PARTICULARLY recommended for the growth of Hair; and as a reliable application when the Hair is falling off, and even causes it to grow on bald places.

Per Bottle, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. WRIGHT'S
(Patent) SANITARY
(Eucalyptol) NIGHT-LIGHTS

While performing all the ordinary duties of a Night Light, DESTROY DISEASE GERMS, REPEL INFECTION, DEODORIZE, AND RENDER PURE AND WHOLESOME ALL BEDROOMS, NURSERIES, SICK ROOMS, and other apartments in which they are burned, without producing any unpleasant smell.

Per Box 12 annas.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PREVENTATIVE OF
CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER AND OTHER DISEASES
Arising from drinking
IMPURE WATER.
CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING AND RAPID WATER FILTERS
Now on hand in all sizes.
Price-list sent free on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME, RELIABLE, AND PERFECT
BLOCK CHARCOAL CRYSTAL GLASS
TABLE WATER FILTER.

The most efficient Filter which has yet been invented for Bed-Room, Drawing-Room or Table.

In various sizes and shapes, either Plain or Engraved.

From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

POCKET
WATER FILTERS.

The most useful invention for Travellers.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 5-4.

COOPER, MADON Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK'S
LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGES.
(ENGLISH TAMAR)

The New and Popular Remedy for Constipation and its consequent disorders.

PALATABLE!
AGREEABLE!!
EFFICACIOUS!!!

Prepared only from Selected Fruits.

The Lozenges are coated with Chocolate, and will retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate. Per bottle containing 12 doses, 12 annas; and Tin containing 36 doses, Re. 1-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MELVILLE'S "OSSOLINE"
FOR HORSES
IS MOST EFFECTIVE FOR RING BONE AND SIDE BONE.
REMOVES ALL BONE ENLARGEMENTS WITHOUT LEAVING ANY MARK OR BLEMISH.
IS THE MOST VALUABLE CURE FOR BONE SPAVIN.
IS THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPLINTS AND CURBS.
Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 4-8.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....................Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.
MR. CHARLES DU-VAL'S
FAREWELL APPEARANCE.
The Management has the honour to announce that on this occasion will be produced the Irish Drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
Concluding with the Water Cave Scene,
In which Mr. C. DU-VAL will sustain the part of
"MYLES NA COPPALEEN,"
with Songs—"Limerick is beautiful" and "The Cruiskeen Lawn."
SUPPORTED BY
MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD AND THE UNIQUE DRAMATIC COMPANY,
To be preceded by the sparkling Comedy,
SOLDIERS' RETURN.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, Granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.
Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company held on the 17th instant has been ADJOURNED till 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1885.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of SYED GULAMALI BIN SYED ABAS ALY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of January next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of two and three quarters per cent.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1885.

C. W. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
This 17th day of December, 1885.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of TUKARAM VITUJI EVLE, a Contractor, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of Govind Gangadhar Phadke, a Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the Affidavit of the said Govind Gangadhar Phadke was filed in this Honourable Court on the fifteenth instant, and whereas the said Tukaram Vituji Evle has been THIS DAY duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Eight of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed. Dated this 16th day of December, 1885.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 18th day of December, 1885.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 327 of 1885.

JIVANJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.
vs.
JAMSETJEE MANECKJEE BHAGAL of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Koliwada Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.........Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 8th day of September, 1885, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven, annas five and pies six for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and further simple interest on the amount of the said Judgment at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 30th day of September, 1885, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece of land, together the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 3 Marine Lines or Bania-wady outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort, which said land is registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under new No. 3336 and new Survey No. 2-8323 in the name of Nusservanji Maneckji Cooper, the brother of the said Defendant, and which said hereditament and premises are assessed under No. 156, and are bounded on the east by the property of Cooverji Dhunjibhai, on the west by the property of Bomanjee Jamsetjee Mistry, on the north by the third Marine Lines, and on the south by the second Marine Line. The said land and the messuage or buildings thereon wholly belongs to the said Defendant, and is of the estimated value of Rupees six thousand or thereabouts.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of Jan., 1886, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

Joint claim of Bhimjee Pestonjee Ghewalla and Pallonjee Pestonjee Ghewalla, under a Goojrati instrument of mortgage executed by the Defendant on the 24th day of January, 1884, for the sum of Rupees four thousand and interest at the rate of seven and-a-half per cent. per annum from the 24th day of August, 1885, to the 23rd day of January, 1886.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, Attorneys for Plaintiff

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VELVET, SILK, SLIPPERS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes & Meadows-streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of few pieces of embroidered, flowered, and coloured velvet, satin, silk and gauze, embroidered saree borders, white embroidered muslin, scarfs, fancy slippers, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of well-matched young and sound Arab Horses, have been going regularly in Harness. Landed last year, over 14 in height, and one Kesterton Buggy.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th December, 1885.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.

By the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs, comprising following subjects :—

By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers in the Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time, Courtship, Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Seine, Gamblers at the Well, Madonna, Who Invited you, House of Lords and Commons, Return from Hunting, Town, Country, Question of Love, Moonlight, &c., &c.

Now on view and catalogues are ready.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

WILLIAM BROWN. If this person, who was born at Carstairs, Lanarkshire, will apply to the undermentioned Solicitors, he will hear of something to his advantage. Was last heard of in 1874 in Liverpool. If dead, evidence of death will be thankfully received by his relatives.

MASON AND GRIERSON, Solicitors.
9, Crook-street, Liverpool, England.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL MEMBERS of the BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION having informed the Secretary that during the last few days their Bill Collectors have been way laid and assaulted by budmashes for the purposes of robbery, a meeting of the Association will be held on SUNDAY, 20th instant, at 1 p.m., to consider the best means to be adopted for the protection of their servants employed as Bill Collectors.

MOWJEE PREMJEE TOOLSEEDAS.
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 17th December, 1885.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Women, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C. The Trade supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's to-day, Chestnut Country-bred Gelding, Rising, 7, fast, showy, believed sound.

A Gentleman going up-country requires a good, trustworthy servant. Mahomedan preferred. Apply J. M., care of this paper.

SURAT COW, in full milk, with calf, to be SOLD at BENNETT'S Auction TO-DAY.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, exceptionally Cheap Toys, seldom seen in Bombay at so low prices. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS.—Owing to our large stock of Cigars on hand have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples.—N. C. DALAL, 6, Church-gate-street.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

TO-DAY ICES.—Pestachio Vanille, Raspberry, and Lemon; also Wines, Spirits, and Christmas Cards of the best quality. At the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

CHINA DRY FRUITS, Rose Lachee, Black and Red Oonaphs, Chesnuts, China Dry Preserves.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

SPLENDID XMAS PRESENTS, Real Diamond Star, Real Diamond Rings, beautifully got up in gold.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

PARIS SWEETS, French Apricots, French Preserves, the largest size first time imported in Bombay.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

XMAS PRESENTS, TOYS, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companion, Jewel Boxes, Flower Vases, Fancy Inkstands. Prices very moderate.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

TRICYCLES.—With Ball bearings, double driver patent brake and all the latest improvements, screwed and nutted spokes, plated parts, &c., with implements complete. Price Rs. 275.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne Claret (3 qualities), Hermitage, Carbinet (fruity wine for invalids), Chablis, Fochheimer, Constantia (sweet). WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

LESSONS in PIANOFORTE SINGING, English, French, Latin (2 lessons a week) Rs. 10 per month, in the Fort. Music pupil of Herren David and Kuhe, London. Apply to Professor H. W. WOOD, No. 13, Khetwady Back-road.

COME and SEE our another large new Show Rooms, next door, for Majolica ware, Crockery, Glassware and Table ornaments, Parasols, Dolls, &c., and you will surely be tempted to buy something for their Cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BARGAIN X'MAS CARDS, X'mas Cards, entirely new assortment per s.s. Ganges; a collection of 25 cards sent Post free in India on receipt of Rs. 2.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! In all sizes, shapes, quality and prices to suit all Classes, Choicest collection. Seldom offered before; early inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! Need we say that our assortment of Dolls and Toys is acknowledged to be the cheapest yet offered? Price from annas 2. SHROFF BROTHERS.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!! Our new stock with some Choicest Samples just to hand. Come early to pick novelties. Price from Rs. 1-8. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! Our new stock of Satin and other Fans with Crewel work and other latest embroideries is worth a Visit. Price from Rs. 1-8. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!! See our new stock and their cheap prices. The spray of Roses and Rose Buds are very pretty. Early inspection solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS of Scotch Homespun and West of England Tweeds, Rs. 20 to 25. The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Rampart-row and Church-gate-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Paris made French Cloth shoes (Black), all sizes, Rs. 2-6 per pair. Boots from Rs. 2-14, Kid Boots few left. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ELECTROPLATED WARE.—A new collection just to hand. Tea pots from Rs. 4-8, Butter pots Rs. 2, Jam pots annas 15, Cruet frames from Re. 1-15.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CUTLERY.—Best Plated Table spoons and forks, annas 8 each; Dessert spoons and forks, annas 7; Tea spoons, annas 4; Rogers' knives, annas 5 each; cheapest offered. SHROFF BROTHERS.

SPONGES, Honey Comb and Bath, from 1 anna a piece to Rs. 5 per piece. Cheapest and best collection yet offered. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALBUMS.—Need we say that our new stock of Christmas is worth a visit? Full size to contain 100 Photos, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs 25. SHROFF BROTHERS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS for CHRISTMAS CAKES at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to visitors to which eight bungalows are attached.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogs heads, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a 2nd Class Marine Engineer, has also experience of Land Engines. Apply F.B., care of this paper.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND (LAST FEW NIGHTS) at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO GENTLEMEN wishing to learn the Russian language. Apply to Z. Ralgarodsky, repairer of looking glasses, behind the Small C. Court, Kalbadevie-road, Bombay.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL.—Rooms can be secured for Xmas holidays through "The Great Western Hotel, Bombay," or by applying direct to the Manager.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT, Well up in Book-keeping, wanted for office in Bombay; fair prospects to a man of ability and energy. State Experience and Salary to European, this office.

JUST received, a SELECT and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, by the best Artists, from 4 annas each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours. 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 265. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

REAL SILVER CUTCH WORK Manufacturer. Shop opened for ready-made articles. Articles made to order as per designs. Rates moderate. Waghjee Kessowjee, Kalbadevi Road, near Post Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ¾" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

WHOLE-SALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 6 per yard, Iny. Scarlet Serge Rs. 3 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard. Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

FOR SALE, a S. B. 500 EXPRESS RIFLE, nearly new, in case, very accurate and with supply of ammunition. Price, Rs. 160. Also a Berton collapsible Boat 9 ft. long, with sculls, sails complete and in good order. Price, Rs 120. Apply to E. F. M., care of Messrs. KING KING & Co.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, Mince Meat, Mince Pies, Tree Ornaments, Fancy Goods, Dolls &c. PEARSE.

XMAS 1885!
XMAS 1885!!
XMAS 1885!!!

MESSRS. BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and Mofussil that they have unpacked

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS,
XMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS,
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
WINES AND SPIRITS.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED TINNED PROVISION.
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
AND
Many other articles too numerous to particularize.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SCHOOLS, &c.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REASON WHY
We undersell any house in the trade is
BECAUSE
We do not open any accounts, our transactions are for cash only.
We have no outstanding debts to lose interest on.
We have no occasion to keep a debt-collecting establishment.
We have the constant use of our money.
THEREFORE
We can afford to buy our goods in the Continental Markets on the most advantageous terms only.
Comparison is the True Test of Cheapness.

WASHING FABRICS.
An immense stock to choose from, and of the latest novelties comprising—
ZEPHYRS, CAMBRICS, GALATEAS,
POMPADOURS, SATEENS, &c., &c.,
WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS,
A very large variety and are a speciality for their durability and special value.
SERGES, HOMESPUNS, PLAIDS, &c.
SILKS.
Very moderately priced—
BROCHES, SURAHS, OTTOMAN, MERVELLEUS AND COLOURED SILKS.
COLOURED NUN'S CLOTH.
FRENCH CAMBRICS.
FRENCH COLOURED CASHMERES.

SATINS.
A Splendid variety representing the lightest to the darkest shades and marked at very, very low figures
DRESS SATINS, TRIMMING SATINS, STAMPED BROCHE SATINS.
VELVETEENS.
The Louis Velveteen is well known throughout India as being the most durable and cheapest for its quality.
PLUSHES.
Of all shades.
ALPACAS.
GRENADINES.
MUSLINS.
FLANNELS.

Patterns with prices forwarded Post-free to any part of India.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS TREE!
CHRISTMAS TREE!!

NEW SHOW ROOMS, NEXT DOOR.

IN the Course of these last 15 days we have supplied Toys and presents for over a hundred Christmas Trees, varying in price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 500 for each Christmas Tree, and to the ENTIRE SATISFACTION of the Purchasers, who even were not present, but had left the whole selection to our judgment, giving us merely the Ages (whether boys or girls) of the children for whom they were wanted, the total number of Toys required, and the amount they were prepared to spend on that lot.

We hereby beg to request the GENERAL PUBLIC of INDIA simply to inquire of us before they buy elsewhere, and they will find that they NEVER GOT such cheap articles in any of their previous Christmas Trees.

Thousands of varieties to select from, each English-mail bringing new and latest novelties.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
NOS. 51 AND 52, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,
No. 10, PARELL-ROAD, BYCULLA.
(Opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas)
IS OPENED

VISITORS will find in the above Hotel all that is required in regard to comfort, civility, and cleanliness. The Hotel is within a few minutes walk from the Byculla and Grant Road stations and the Prince's Dock.

Tram cars pass the door every five minutes. Wines and Spirits of the First Brands, Tiffin and Suppers and First Class Billiard. CHARGES MODERATE.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post-free.

	Rs.	a.
PICCOLOS.		
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10	0
FLAGEOLETS.		
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do. 2nd quality	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set	2	0
Ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0	8
TAMBOURINES.		
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 ,,	9	0
11 ,,	6	0
9 ,, ,, with tacked head	3	0
9 ,, ,, electro-plated metal hoop	10	0
CASTANETS.		
Ebony, per set	2	8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.		
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12	0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.		
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22	0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.		
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.		
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35	0
Violin Strings, per set	1	8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45	0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20	0
BRASS WHISTLES.		
A large assortment, each Re. 0-12, 1, 1-4 and	1	8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.		
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3	8

CORNETS.	Rs.	a.
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in case complete, Rs. 85 and	100	0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65	0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.		
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves :—		
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black case (cheap but well made)	50	0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65	0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed *i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box; an excellent instrument	95	0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs (*i. e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120	0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	200	0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany, Lock Box	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 23 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40	0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
FLUTES.		
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100	0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate	75	0
Do. do. without lip-plate	64	0
Do. do.	54	0
Do. do. Foreign make, in Box	25	0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25	0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.		
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35	0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION,

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

NOTICES.

FOR SALE at the godowns of the undersigned :—

Choice Neilgherry Tea, Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-6
Fine ,, ,,	,, 1-3
,, Souchong ,,	,, 0-12
,, Gunpowder	,, 0-13

In 1 and 5 lb. packets.

ASPINWALL & CO.,
Bruce Lane.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London.
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

BATH, ENGLAND.

MRS. T. ARNOLD AXTENS, 34, Brock-street, has VACANCIES for two or three ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN requiring home, care, and education.

Reference is permitted to Colonel Johnston, Elmbrook, Weston-road, Bath; Vans Righi, Esq., Exec. Engineer, Mozufferpore, now on furlough at Brooklands, Teddington; the Rev. Canon Bernard, Bath; the Rev. Prebendary Anderson, Bath; Dr. Cole, the Circus, Bath; Col. Sharpe, 16, Queen Square, Bath; and T. J. Bennett, Esq., *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st December, 1885, the SIND, PUNJAB and DELHI RAILWAY will be TRANSFERRED to GOVERNMENT, and all claims against the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company should be submitted to the Agent of the Company at Lahore by the 31st December, 1885, or as soon after as possible.

R. BOCQUET, C. I. E.,
Agent.
Agents Office, Lahore, Dec. 3, 1885.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian word and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT by Higginson and Co., of Liverpool, property of Estate of late Arthur Sulivan, Railway Contractor, Sind Pishin State Railway.

NEW PORTABLE DIRECT HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT, consisting of Trolly, Crane, Boiler Pumps with Engine combined, Hydraulic Lift, Jaw Rivetter 2 ft. gap, Piping, &c. With a lot of Extras. Cost this year delivered in Kurrachee, 2496. For particulars, &c., apply to T. R. McLellan & Co., Kurrachee, where the Plant may be seen. Open to an offer.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of Colonel RIVETT-CARNAC, can be seen any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at Head Quarters, Camp, Cooperage, Bombay.

Mail Phaeton (light) complete with lamps, shafts, pole, chains, etc., in very good order	700
Grey Arab Horse (black mane and tail) 14-1¼, 8 years, sound and very handsome, well known pigsticker	650
Bareilly cart, nearly new, in perfect order	400
Brown Harness for above, in good order	50
Lady's saddle and bridle	60
Gentleman's saddle and bridle	50
Double Bar B. L. C. F. gun in case complete, in good order (case worn)	250
Pair very handsome yellow Chinese Dragon Jars on stands (about 2 feet high)	60

All the above are available at once.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MAURICE, late of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, European District, Traffic Superintendent in the Service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on or about the 20th day of September, 1885, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 19th day of November, 1885, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLOTTE SUSAN MAURICE, the widow of the said deceased, are required to send to Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN, Solicitors for the said Charlotte Susan Maurice as such administratrix at their office No. 26, Apollo-road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, as after that date the said Charlotte Susan Maurice as such administratrix will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1885.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administratrix Solicitors.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public that he has of late received the following goods for the approaching CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. The rates are reasonable, and a trial will give full satisfaction :—

Gentleman's Collars, Rs. 4 and 5 per doz.
Black Felt Hat, Rs. 7 and 8.
Shooting Hat, Brown and White, Rs. 10.
Portmanteau at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20.
Gladstone Bag at Rs. 20, and 22.
Merino Coloured Socks at Rs 10, 12 and 15 per doz.
Flannel Shirt at Rs. 5.
Cashmere Suit Rs. 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25.
Coating Cloth Coat, Vest, and Cashmere Trouser a Rs. 30, 35, and 40.
Broadcloth Dress Suit, Rs. 60, 70, and 80.
Tweed Hat, with flap, Rs. 2-8.
White Quilted Vest at Rs. 5, and 6.
Blanket, Rs. 7, 8, 12, and 15.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Lady's Shoes (Received as samples) Rs. 4, 5, 6, per pair.
White Warm Guernzy at Rs. 3, 5 and 6.
Lady's White warmstockings at Rs. 1-8 and 2 per pair.
Lady's and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 per doz.
Broadcloth Peon's Coat, Belt, Red Turkish Turban and Kamarband, Rs. 13.
Foot Ball Guernzy Cap and a pair of Stocking, Rs 4 and 5
Neckties from as 8 to Rs. 1-8.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

Novelties in Gold Jewellery.
Novelties in Silver Jewellery.
Novelties in Albums.
Novelties in Photo-frames.
Novelties in Electro-plated Ware.
Novelties in Money Purses.
Novelties in Toilet Sets.
Novelties in Mechanical Toys.
Novelties in Bon-bons.
Novelties in Table Ornaments.
Novelties in Jet Ornaments.
Novelties in Children Toys.
Novelties in Writing-cases.
Novelties in Stationery.
Novelties in Opera Glasses.
Novelties in Fans.
Novelties in Work-boxes.
Novelties in Scent Cases.
Novelties in Cigarette Cases.
Novelties in Hand-bags.
Novelties in Photo. Screens.
Novelties in Scrap Albums.
Novelties in Tea Sets.
Novelties in Sweets.
Novelties in Surprise Boxes.
Novelties in Music Boxes.
Novelties in Artificial Flowers.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... Dec. 22nd, 1h. 49.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter.......... " 28th, 5h. 13·1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 19	Collett and Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 29	5 25	8 33m 9 56 a	2 41m 2 56 a
Sun. 20	4th Sunday in Advent	6 30	5 26	9 32m 10 44 a	3 38m 3 44 a
Mon. 21	Fancy Bazar, Town Hall, for Widows' Home and Convent School. St. Thomas's Day.	6 30	5 26	10 26m 11 30 a	4 30m 4 30 a
Tu. 22	English mail expected per s.s. Nepaul.*	6 31	5 27	11 17m — —	5 19m 5 16 a
Wed. 23	Town Council, 3 p.m. Parel S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 31	5 27	0 14m 0 6 a	6 7m 6 1 a
Thr. 24	Christmas Eve.	6 32	5 28	0 57m 0 51 a	6 55m 6 47 a
Fri. 25	Christmas Day. Christmas Dinner, Government Workhouse. Departure of English mail per s.s. Nizam, 5 p.m.	6 32	5 28	1 40m 1 43 a	7 45m 7 34 a

* Left Aden at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, 16th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 20.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Plain Celebration.
10-30 a.m.—Ordination Service, with Choral Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 352, 354, 355 and 356.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 432 and 51.
Magnificat et Nunc Dimittis—Parisian.
Anthem.—"The heart is my possession."—Gounod.
Monday, Dec. 21.—St. Thomas Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 47, 217 and 319.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 255 & 272.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 136, 234, and 149.
Wednesday, December 23.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 47 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 53, 288, and 23.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins and Bible Class.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for church expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 49, 53 and 52.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMENS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Sheikh, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship County of Edinburgh at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B.B. and C. I., Parel Institute, 4-30 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R. Vol., Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Serapis (s), from Rangoon; Mecca (s), Mozambique; Bosphorus (s), Cardiff; Java (s), Busreh; and Arctic Stream, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Elphinstone (s), for Barcelona; Metapedia (s), Jeddah; Lowada (s), London; Ancona (s), London; Euphrates (s), K. Coasts and Kurrachee; and Inchrhona (s), Marseilles.

BAND AT PAREL.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps will play the following programme of music at the Parel Mechanics' Institute to-day at 4-30 p.m., Bombay time:—

March	Millanollo	Fuslier.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	C. D'Albert.
Valse	Albertha	Coote.
Selection	Romildae Constanze	Meyerbeer.
Polka	Brio-à-Brac	Coote.
Galop	Schalaffuam	Csibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. this evening at the Victoria Gardens at 5-30:—

March	Love Not	
Overture	Macon	Auber.
Aria	Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Dream Faces	Meissler.
Duett	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Galop	Ocean	Koever.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE' DOCK.—The s. s. Sheikh and Colombo entered the dock on Thursday; the s. s. Elphinstone, Metapedia, Inchrhona, and Ancona left it yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—There will be an Ordination in Saint Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday at 10-30 a.m., and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at Dharavi, on the body of Gungoo, a woman, aged 25 years. On Thursday, while washing clothes at a tank in that locality, she fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Kandia-street, on the body of a Mahomedan girl, aged 10 years, named Fatma. On Wednesday night she was extensively burnt by her clothes taking fire through the fall of a kerosine lamp upon her. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A BREACH OF THE POSTAL ACT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Framjee Eduljee, a postal inspector, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and obtained a summons against Chotmul Bagri, residing at Kalbadevie-road, on a charge of contravening the Post Office Act by transmitting through the post a box of lucifer matches. The summons was made returnable on the 8th prox.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of Joseph Pereira, aged 25 years. Deceased was a stevedore's labourer employed on board the s.s. Clan Graham, lying in the Prince's Dock. On Thursday a sling containing four bales of piece-goods, which were being hoisted up, swung round and jammed deceased against an iron stanchion, causing fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Eduljee Shapurjee, manager of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, which occurred most suddenly yesterday afternoon. Mr. Eduljee was many years ago a reporter of the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper, during the proprietorship of the late Mr. John Connon, which he left in 1864 and turned a share-broker. He subsequently joined his present employment under Mr. Hajee Zenail Abadeen. Yesterday afternoon, whilst engaged at his usual work in the office of the company, he dropped down dead, it is supposed from heart-disease.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Hussain Poondoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the dwelling-house of Bismillabee, near the Null Bazaar, on the night of the 12th inst., with the intent to commit theft. The accused, it appears, occupied a room on the third storey of the house in which the complainant resides. He entered complainant's room through an open window, and endeavoured to open a locked box which contained ornaments. The noise aroused the inmates, and he was arrested. He admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RIVAL TOBACCONISTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs Winter and Burder, laid an information on behalf of one Dhunjee Bagchand, a tobacconist, charging Ramdass Kushali and seven others with defaming him by means of printed handbills, and Mr. Hormusjee D. Settna with having published the libel. The information stated that the complainant and several other tabacconists having reason to consider themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the tobacco inspectors, got together and petitioned His Excellency the Governor to inquire into their grievances. This petition gave great offence to the eight accused persons, who are rivals in trade, and they distributed a number of handbills, printed at the *Jam-i-Jamshed* Press, and containing false statements to the effect that the informant's licences were cancelled on account of his being unable to pay for them, and warning every one not to deal with him. In consequence he was subjected to great loss and degradation, as all his creditors troubled him to settle their accounts, and he thus lost credit. Hormusjee D. Settna himself distributed some of the handbills, and incited some of informant's creditors to file suits for the recovery of their money. A summons was granted on the information.

ACTION FOR MONEY LENT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Mr. Rustomjee Patel, pleader, on behalf of Anandrao Narayen, applied that a sum of Rs. 1,183-6 which had been deposited by Shreedhur Pandoorung, a resident of Revedenda, as defendant in a suit brought by Anandrao, might be ordered to be paid to him. In September last Mr. Sayani, on behalf of the defendant, had the case adjourned pending the decision of a High Court suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant, wherein the defendant raised the defence that he had signed the bond sued upon without having received any consideration, and while he was under the influence of liquor. Mr. Rustomjee said that the High Court suit had been settled, and that the defendant's solicitors consented to the plaintiff's drawing the money deposited. His honour made an order allowing the plaintiff to draw the money.

BOMBAY SOCIAL PURITY ALLIANCE.

THE first annual meeting of the Alliance was held on Thursday evening at the Bible Society's rooms, Esplanade, under the presidency of the Bishop of Bombay. There was a large attendance of the members and friends of the Alliance. The meeting was opened with a prayer offered by his lordship.

The Rev. J. W. Biscoe, one of the honorary secretaries, read the following annual report of the society:—

The president and council, in presenting their first annual report, feel that they have cause for thankfulness to Almighty God for the success which has, so far, attended the work which we have so much at heart. On these grounds:—That the Alliance has, if slowly, yet steadily been increasing in number. The actual number of members on the books on this day last year was 38. To-day we have 73 members, and 2 women associates. Thus we have doubled our numbers. One member has left the Alliance, and one has entered into his rest. This, however, cannot be taken as an exact test of the progress we have made, as no doubt there are many who are thoroughly at one with us in the objects for which we are united, but who have, for various reasons, not yet enrolled themselves as members, and many more who have felt more or less the influence of the movement. That the Alliance has been the means of banding together members of different Christian bodies, and of creating a real sympathy between those who, though differing on certain points, are servants of a common Lord. The Alliance is open to all who bear the name of Christian, and the names of its present officers are proof sufficient that, on the platform of social purity, men of all Christian denominations can stand side by side without the slightest surrender of principle. That the Alliance has met with little, if any, opposition from outsiders, while the tone of the daily press has, on the whole, been appreciative. In July last the Alliance lost the valuable services of its treasurer and secretary, the former of whom had to resign his office on account of leaving India, and the latter owing to stress of other work and ill-health. The vacancies thus occasioned have been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Jas. Morris as treasurer, and of Mr. Harold Curjel and the Rev. J. W. Biscoe as joint secretaries. Early in the year the council had to lament the sudden death of one of their number, Mr. Chrystal, one of whose latest acts had been to join the Alliance, and who had taken a deep interest in the movement from the first. The Alliance has held two public meetings during the past year. The first, which took place at the Cathedral High School on September 3, was well attended, and lead to a considerable increase to the roll of members. The Rt. Reverend the president was in the chair, and delivered the opening address. Speeches were also made by the Rev. W. G. Ellison and Lieut. H. D. Beresford, I. M. The second meeting was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Nov. 23, and partook somewhat of a social character. The vice-president was in the chair, and the speakers were the Revs. W. J. Forgan, C. Gilder, J. S. Stone, and R. L. Page. The council has met six times during the past year. The principal subjects which have engaged its attention have been as follows:—The repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. This matter has not been allowed to rest, but as yet it has not passed the stage of preliminary inquiries. Immoral literature.—The council has made inquiries regarding two publications of an immoral character, with the view of bringing the matter under the notice of the magistrates. It was discovered that one of the books was out of print, and that the other had not been translated into any vernacular language. Circulation and sale of social purity literature.—The secretary was instructed to apply to the committees of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Tract Society, and the English Church Union for permission to sell social purity literature at their respective book depôts. The permission thus asked has been granted by the three committees, and a committee has been appointed to prepare a list of tracts, etc., on the subject, which the Alliance may recommend for sale and distribution. The public press.—The council considered the advisability of the Alliance issuing a serial publication of its own, and of advocating the cause of Social purity in the columns of the daily papers. Both schemes were negatived; and it was further resolved that it was advisable that the proceedings of future public meetings of the Alliance should be reported in the public press only at the discretion of the committee. On January 1 the Bombay Social Purity Alliance was affiliated with the S. P. Alliance in England. In conclusion, the president and council desire to urge upon all members the duty of extending the work of the Alliance in all ways in their power. 1. By private influence brought to bear upon individuals. 2. By holding meetings for men where the claims of the Alliance may be stated. 3. By circulating, where an opening occurs, literature of a healthy and elevating kind to counteract the effect of the many publications of an immoral nature which are offered for sale. 4. They further trust that local branches of the Alliance may be formed according to the provisions made in the rules.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, made an appeal for the united support of the members in carrying out the objects of the Alliance.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. D. Mackichan, supported by two other members, and carried.

The following gentlemen were re-elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President, the Bishop of Bombay, vice-president Rev. G. Bowen; treasurer, Mr. Jas. Morris; secretaries, Mr. H. Curjel and Rev. J. W. Biscoe Council.—Revs. W. Bell, H. A. Bren, A. G. Cane, W. G. H. Ellison, R. W. Evans, D.D., R. W. J. Forgan, D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., F. L. Sharpin, R. A. Squires, J. S. Stone, M.D., Mr. F. C. Brewin, Mr. R. A. Hildreth, and Dr. Macdonald.

The meeting was brought to a close with the benediction, offered by the Bishop.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

473-81—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, L, S, F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
For investigation of pauperism.

29-85—In person—Dwarkanath Narayan and another vs Madhowrao Wishwanath—M M Munshi.
38-85—In person—Manockbhai vs Soonderjee Heerjee.
39-85—In person—Shaik Ahmed Karim vs Hyath Essa.
40-85—In person—Lallbhoy bin Kamalbhoy and another vs Bai Aishabai—Khunderao M.
37-85—In person—Tricum Meghjee vs Dewsey Gopal—Hore, C and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

93-85—Tobin and R—Daniel David and others vs Samuel Elijah and others—P, G and S, T and D, and Thak and D. Part heard.
90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Daniel Haem Devaker and others—Tobin and R. Part heard Short Cause.
467-85—M M Munshi—Bhima Jewa and others vs Willoughby Le Geyt—Ed Wilkin (at 3 p.m.)

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday at the registered office, Elphinstone-circle, Mr. H. A. Richardson, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

The chairman read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, in which it was stated, among other things, that the quantity of old timber had come up to expectation, and that some of the new timber was coming forward. Various causes had affected the consumption of timber, especially in Calcutta; and prices had fallen. The Burmah Government had demanded of the Corporation a heavy tax, which was not paid, and thereupon a decree for twenty-three lakhs was passed against the Corporation on a trumped-up charge. The Corporation refused to pay the amount of the decree, and appealed for protection to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner has asked the Court of Ava to inquire into the matter. Meantime, Theebaw had been deposed, and the British army was now in possession of Burmah, and in consequence the work in the jungle had been stopped. It was hoped that sufficient timber would be received to work the mills with until the next year's timber came to hand. The Burman army had dispersed over the country, and were likely to commit ravages; and the directors had therefore reserved a sum of Rs. 1,59,490 for losses which might arise. The mills in Rangoon and Moulmein were in good order and properly insured. The men in the employ of the Corporation had stuck to their posts even in the face of much personal danger; and their conduct was praiseworthy. A sum of Rs. 3,06,302 was available for a dividend. The commission paid to the secretaries and treasurers amounted to Rs. 3,16,433.

The chairman read a detailed statement of the profit and loss account; and afterwards addressed the shareholders, remarking that, in fixing the rate of dividend, the directors had followed the policy of previous years, with a view to cover the losses which might arise in consequence of the war. It was feared that Theebaw's troops had dispersed to loot and destroy. Intelligence had been received that the whole of the forest staff in Chindwin, with the exception of one or two persons, had been massacred. The chairman, therefore, believed that the shareholders would be of opinion that the directors had acted wisely in setting aside a reserve for contingent losses. The dividend which the directors proposed to declare was at the rate of 41 per cent., which was not a low rate, remembering that the rate of dividend in 1883 was 58 per cent. and in 1884 53 per cent. The chairman thought that it was a matter for congratulation that they had been able to declare a dividend at the rate of 41 per cent. He had heard that an opposition had been concerted to the proposal of the directors, which would mean a reflection on the management. (Cries of "No, no.") It would have been fair if the shareholders who had given their proxies had done so after hearing the other side of the story. Reports reflecting on the management had been circulated; but those reports, the chairman remarked, were entirely false. He hoped that those who had given their proxies would reflect, and would even now withdraw them. He read a letter which had been received from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, in which that gentleman stated that the rate of dividend about to be declared was too low, and that he had therefore given his proxies. The chairman remarked that the organised opposition of which he had to complain was most unfair to the management, as the minds of shareholders had been influenced against them before they had heard the other side of the question.

Mr. Dorabjee C. Shroff remarked that the balance-sheet had not been drawn up in terms of the Companys' Act, inasmuch as it did not contain certain particulars of contingent liabilities.

Some discussion ensued as to the difference between contingent liabilities and contingent losses.

The chairman referred to previous reports in which provision had been made for contingent losses; and he hoped that shareholders would approve of the policy of the directors to provide a reserve against anticipated losses.

Mr. Harakchand.—We have never made any profit in anything but timber; and the company's rice and other trades should be given up.

Mr. Nowrojee J. Gamadia said the profit and loss account had not been made up in accordance with one of the articles of association which he read, and inquired if an alteration had been made therein.

The chairman said the account was in accordance with a resolution passed in September, 1873.

Mr. Nowrojee contended that the resolution had no binding effect; that the article of association was still in force; and that the account should be prepared in accordance therewith.

The chairman said no proper notice had been given in the matter. The article in question was susceptible of improvement, which could be made on proper notice given.

Mr. Nowrojee.—The article cannot be altered, except by a special resolution of the shareholders. I ask Mr. Craigie, the company's solicitor.

Mr. Craigie.—The article is still in force, because no special resolution has been passed.

Mr. Nowrojee.—Thank you, Mr. Craigie.

The chairman.—The accounts have been prepared according to the articles of association; here they are; but they have not been printed or circulated to the shareholders. We are not bound to circulate them at all.

Mr. Nowrojee said he was not aware that there were other accounts besides the printed balance-sheet.

It was proposed by Mr. Shamrao Cassinath, and seconded by Mr. Vydina Cassum, that the report of the directors, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, now read, be adopted, and that the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 225 per share of Rs. 2,500 nominal, and Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 500 nominal, be sanctioned.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, that a dividend of Rs. 300 per share of Rs. 2,500 nominal and Rs. 60 per share of Rs. 500 nominal, on 996 shares, be, and the same is hereby, declared and sanctioned; and that the report of the directors, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, now read, be adopted, subject to such alterations as may be necessary by reason of the dividend hereby declared, instead of that proposed by the directors.

The chairman.—I cannot put an amendment of that sort before the meeting.

Mr. Dorabjee.—I don't see why.

The chairman.—I will not have any discussion on the point. I rule that the amendment cannot be put.

Mr. Dorabjee.—We will not stand that. The chairman cannot rule—

The chairman.—I have already ruled.

Mr. Dorabjee.—It is an arbitrary ruling and cannot hold water.

The chairman.—I have ruled; and there is to be no discussion.

A shareholder.—It is an arbitrary ruling.

Mr. Dorabjee.—I will leave it to the shareholders, even in the face of your ruling, to say whether they wish to hear me or not.

Several voices.—Oh yes; we want to hear you.

Mr. Dorabjee then stated the reasons which induced him, in the interest of all the shareholders, to move his amendment. On receipt of the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, he called on the chairman and put to him the advisability of reconsidering the question of dividend, and paying Rs. 300 per share on the original shares, and Rs. 60 per new share, as the total profit for the year ending 31st May, 1885, was Rs. 5,74,000 in round numbers, and they could carry, after payment of the enhanced dividend, the sum of Rs. 1,37,600 to the different reserve funds and depreciation account. The chairman did not accede to the request. The directors proposed to carry the total sum of Rs. 2,67,188 to the reserve funds. Never before was such a large portion of the profits thus appropriated during the last twenty-one years of the company's existence. The company was more flourishing and stronger than it was some years ago. In former years only reasonable sums were carried to the reserve fund, giving an average of about Rs. 32,000 in each year. They were much better off as regarded their reserve fund; and if the amendment was carried, the reserve fund would stand at about ten lakhs of rupees. After giving figures for the last five years to show how much they carried to the different reserve funds, and what dividends were declared, Mr. Dorabjee said it was but fair, after carrying Rs. 1,37,600 this year to the reserve funds, that the shareholders should receive Rs 300 per share. The total amount to the credit of the different reserve funds on the 31st May, 1885, would then be Rs. 10,70,000. But this was not all. They had been annually writing off large sums from the cost price of their property by way of depreciation. These properties had cost them nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees, but they were to-day worth a great deal more than that amount; and yet in the balance-sheet they were put down at Rs. 7,88,000. Now, every one would admit that within the last twenty-one years the value of the properties had increased a great deal in and about British Burmah, and particularly in Rangoon. It must be borne in mind that their properties had always been kept in a good and efficient state, improvements having been made from time to time out of the profits. Large mills had been erected and purchased. Provision was always made from income for mortality among the company's elephants and for replenishing stores. As Upper Burmah will be under the rule of the British Government, there was a good prospect of the company's property increasing in value; and trade and general prosperity were sure to increase under Britsh administration. The total reserve fund really amounted to more than eighteen lakhs, equal to the paid-up capital of the company, without taking into consideration the increase in the value of the company's property and the goodwill of the forests and of the business. And yet it was proposed to swell the reserve fund at the sacrifice of the shareholders. As soon as it was known that Rs. 225 per share was to be the dividend, the shares went down from Rs. 4,100, and a panic was created in the market. (Laughter.) Mr. Dorabjee said he did not see what there was to laugh at. As far as he could see, there was not the slightest reason why the present shareholders should be sacrificed in the interest of future shareholders. For these and other reasons, he had no doubt that the shareholders would approve of the amendment proposed by him.

Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir seconded the amendment, and spoke at some length in favour of it.

The chairman.—I shall not put it to the meeting.

Several shareholders.—Are you going to put the amendment to the meeting or not?

Chairman.—No, I cannot.

Shareholders.—Quite arbitrary—quite arbitrary.

A voice.—The meeting is a farce.

Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir.—The chairman is a farce. It is a big humbug.

Many of the shareholders stood up, and created a great deal of noise and confusion.

It was proposed as a second amendment by Mr. W. R. Macdonell, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, that the report of the directors, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, now read, be adopted.

Mr. Dorabjee.—I see the majority of the shareholders are in my favour. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to put my amendment to the meeting. What, are you going to put your own amendment to the meeting and take votes!

Another burst of uproar ensued, many of the shareholders standing up and gesticulating.

The chairman.—I cannot put the first amendment to the meeting. I am going to put this other one to the vote.

Several voices.—No, no, no.

Mr. Motiram Bhaghoobhoy, a director.—You will see I have not signed the directors' report, and the reason is that the other directors proposed only a dividend of Rs. 225 per share. I said that would ruin many shareholders; but they would not listen to me. The company's shares had in consequence gone down from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 3,600 per share, causing a loss of Rs. 600 per share, or a total loss of nine lakhs of rupees to the shareholders. I opposed a small dividend. I may tell you that I intended to resign my seat as a director. But because I opposed a small dividend being declared, I received a letter from the other directors asking me to resign; and threatening, if I did not, to oppose my re-election. I don't want to be re-elected.

Several voices.—All the shareholders here are for re-electing you.

Mr. Motiram.—I tell you I don't want to be re-elected.

The chairman was going to put the second amendment to the vote.

Mr. Dorabjee.—I protest against your putting the second amendment to the meeting. You must put in my amendment first. That is not fair. If we cannot agree, let there be a friendly suit.

Yells and screams followed this harangue; and the chairman's attempts to put the second amendment to the vote were greeted with shouts of "No, no, no." In this Babel of voices the chairman put the second amendment to the meeting; appeared to be counting the votes; and declared the amendment to be carried.

The counting of the votes was challenged.

The chairman.—Well, then, who are against this amendment?

Many hands were raised up, and several voices cried,—"All the shareholders are against it."

The chairman.—I say that, according to my calculation, there are 24 against and 28 for the amendment. I declare the amendment carried.

Voices.—No, no.

A shareholder.—Arbitrary ruling. You take so much commission, and we are ruined, utterly ruined. Shame, shame!

A voice to Mr. N. M. Wadia, a director.—You are a native, and yet you act in this way. Shame, shame!

The chairman to Mr. Dorabjee Shroff.—Do you demand a poll?

Mr. Dorabjee.—No. Put my amendment to the meeting, and demand a poll yourself. Your present proceeding is most arbitrary.

Voices.—Shame, shame!

Shareholders, mostly Parsees and Hindoos, crowded up to the desk at which the chairman sat, gesticulating and shouting.

Mr. N. M. Wadia.—I propose that the meeting be adjourned till 3 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

Several voices.—Why, why? Why not decide the thing to-day?

Mr. N. M. Wadia.—Why, because you are very much excited.

Voices.—No, no!

A Parsee to Mr. Wadia.—You are a millionaire, and it is a trifle to you; but we shall be ruined. Where are the poor widows who hold shares in this company to go to?

Mr. Darabjee said he had no objection to an adjournment provided it was understood that no proposition or amendment had been passed by the meeting.

Mr. Bhikajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, at the request of certain shareholders, interposed at this stage and suggested to the chairman a compromise.

The chairman.—The idea is absurd. Compromise with a rabble like this! I'll sit here till midnight, but not think of a compromise.

It having got dark, lights were brought in.

The chairman.—I am now going to put the original proposition to the meeting.

Mr. Dorabjee.—Before you do that, you will be good enough to put my amendment.

The original proposition was put to the vote. There were one or two votes for it, while the whole body of excited shareholders voted against it. It was declared to be lost.

Mr. Dorabjee.—I request you, Mr. Chairman, to put my amendment to the meeting.

The chairman.—The business is finished.

Mr. Dorabjee.—Please let me see the proxies obtained by you. You have a list of the proxies I hold; and I want a list of your proxies. Let us fight it out fairly.

The chairman.—I will give it to you if you come quietly after the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy D. Dady, the meeting was adjourned until 3 p.m. on Wednesday next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th inst.:—

REMISSION OF DOCK DUES.

Read letter from Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie, and Company, dated 30th November, stating that by steamer City of Canterbury, arrived on 17th idem, they imported 100 cases sulphuric acid, on which they paid dock fees at the rate of 9 annas per case; that it is usual for cases of sulphuric acid to contain four jars, but that the cases referred to only contained two jars, being in reality half-cases; and they ask that some reduction be made in the rate.

Read letter from the Acting Superintendent, Prince's Dock, dated 1st December. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—In order to meet this complaint the following item should, subject to the approval of Government, be added to the Dock rates:—No. 3 A.—"All other acids, per half-case. Import wharfage, Rs. 0-6-0; export wharfage, Rs. 0-6-0; removal and delivery, Rs. 0-3-0; rent per week in unclaimed warehouse, Rs. 0-3-0; and a corresponding refund should be made to Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Company.

Read letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, dated 10th December, applying for the use for a few months of a plot of land on Apollo Reclamation opposite to the company's stables at Colaba for a temporary stable. He states that the space required will be about 125 feet by 75. He further states that with regard to drainage, the company will make the same provision as they have made at Byculla, which has received the approval of the Municipal authorities.

Resolution.—The land may be let to the Tramway Company on monthly tenancy, at the usual rate of Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem. The Tramway Company must, of course, conform to all Municipal requirements.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th November, recommending that provision be made in next year's budget for the following:—

For a new moveable chowkey at Chowpatty-bunder, as the present one is in a dilapidated condition.
do. 2 do. at Victoria-bunder do.
do. 1 do. at Clerk-bunder (8ft. by 8ft., as there is no chowkey there at present, and one is much needed.

Thirty notice boards of pine wood, each 4ft. by 12ft., for placarding tables of fees, circulars, &c., at different bunders.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 9th December, submitting an estimate as follows:—

3 chowkies 10ft. by 10ft., at Rs. 490, Rs. 1,470; 1 chowkey 8ft. by 8ft., Rs. 375; 30 boards 4ft. by 12ft., at Rs. 15, Rs. 450. Total, Rs. 2,295.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 4617 (General Department), dated 3rd December, sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 198 for repairing the steam launch belonging to the Health Officer of the port, and requesting the Trustees to pay half the amount.

Note.—It is proposed to make the payment.

Government Resolution No. 520, dated 7th December, approving of the notification proposed by the Trustees requiring pilots to pass the tests for colour blindness instituted by the Board of Trade, in view to ascertaining their ability to distinguish primary colours.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 12th Dec., 1885.	For the week ending 12th Dec., 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	14
" " out of	23	18
" transported	13	11
" attended to	none	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For the week ending 11th Dec., 1885.	For the week ending 11th Dec., 1884.
Vessels entered	8	12
" left	12	7
" remaining in dock	10	14

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRACOTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C., England.
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d., Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London E. C., England, Wholesale agents, Treacher and Co. Ltd. Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

MANDALAY ON THE NIGHT OF THE OCCUPATION.

THE special correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* describes as follows the incidents that occurred at Mandalay on the night of the occupation:—The *Times* correspondent and myself were residing with Moola Ismail, the great Mahommedan merchants who found almost the whole revenues of the Kingdom, and who has a large house in the commercial and European quarter west of the city. All other correspondents, as far as I know, the head-quarter staff and most of the people connected with the expedition were three miles away in the steamers. After seeing the King arrive between six and seven o'clock at the Thooriah, I started to ride back alone. A little way on I met Mr. Oliphant, of the Bombay Burmah Corporation, returning on foot and unarmed, who said he had lost his way and had been chased by a mob. I offered to ride with him, as I was armed, and see him to Moolla Ismail's, whence he could get a guide. He declined, and returned to the ship, to start again as I shall afterwards show. A little further no I overtook a detachment of the 21st and 25th M. I. marching to the east gate, and accompanied them nearly to my destination. On our way there were constant shots ahead, and on each side of us, and we distinctly heard cries and sounds of hand-to-hand fighting along the road before us. We overtook a number of our own Indian coolies with baggage, who said they had been attacked. Severel armed men were arrested, but as it proved subsequently that they were respectable householders ready to defend their property, they were ultimately released. On arriving home at about 8 p.m., I dined, sat some little time listening to the constant fussillade which was going on in every direction, and went to bed in a room on the ground-floor next the street, where I could very well hear what went on outside. Being very tired I was just going to sleep, in spite of the constant close reports in the neighbourhood. When I was aroused by the arrival at the gate next my room of a party of the 12th Madras Infantry. I got up and went and on something being said to me, told the officer in charge that the house was perfectly defensible, had a large number of armed men in it (60 to 80) who were mostly Hindustanis, and that I did not think a guard was needed. I was much blamed next morning for this expression of opinion, but I mention it to show that I at least was not in the panic-stricken condition which has been freely attributed to us. I accompanied the party to the Convent near, returned home and went to sleep between twelve and one. Firing could be heard in all directions up to that time. Early the next morning I walked along the road north of the house, and in three or four hundred yards came to a barricaded one-storyed house where the brick work on one side of the iron door had been deeply cut away to force an entrance. One of the owners lay dead in a hut close by and another on the roof. The survivors claimed to have killed two dacoits, and described a regular pitched battle, I saw fresh blood alongside the door. I went on to the French Consulate where M. Haas told me he had been obliged the night before to abandon his house and seek refuge elsewhere. Returning through what I have since heard is a bad quarter, I saw a number of blackguardly-looking Burmese armed with daos and clubs. At Moola Ismail's gate were a number of Mahommedans, Chinese, and Burmans, who had but one story of attack to tell. I walked through the neighbouring streets, found every shop shut, and the residents who could speak Hindustani or English, and they were numerous—in a state of serious fear even in the daytime. I was repeatedly told that "nothing so had been known in Theebaw's time. In the house on my return I found a number of Europeans who had been in town the night before, together with some respectable natives, consulting us to a letter to head-quarters, which the *Times* correspondent was writing. Mr. Young, of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and Signor Andreino, the Italian Consul, had been chased by an armed mob, and had barely saved their lives by taking refuge in a Chinaman's shop, where they remained hid all night. Another party had been attacked at the Italian Doctor's house, and had killed a man in self-defence, and all agreed as to the extreme lawlessness which had prevailed. Whilst the letter-writing was going on, persons were applying to the Moolla for protection in his house, and I learnt that the number of refugees in the enclosure the previous night was estimated at 600. As the letter was signed, two men came to report to the Moolla a double murder by dacoits at 9 a.m. in a part of the town which was described in my hearing by the Hindustani word "nazdik" (near), and it is this case, which was put as a postcript, that is officially said to be not correctly stated. I am told that, in fact, it was found on investigation by the Chief of the Staff that the murders had been committed, but at a greater distance than could be included in the correspondent's phrase "close to this house." All the same, though in no way responsible for the wording of the letter, I authorised the writer to cite the case, endorsing its facts. There were also suggestions for prevention of future trouble based on the experience of those present. Much temper was exhibited at head-quarters on the receipt of this letter. The statements made were said to be unfounded, and Colonel Bengough, the chief of the staff, with characteristic good sense, declared that all the Europeans who had approved of the letter should be made to patrol at night. The *Times* correspondent has been deported to Rangoon, nominally for a breach of rules, and I suppose the same dreadful fate will shortly overtake your own representative. The fact is there was grave neglect; a Government and a system of police was summarily abolished; an army (largely professional dacoits and all ready to become so) was, perhaps, a quarter disarmed and wholly disbanded, and no sort of adequate provision was made for the results to the capital town in which these things were done. If it is true that the General was warned the day before, and that he replied that proper precautions had been taken the neglect was graver still, and the line of defence taken obvious enough. Anyhow, the measures which we advocated have been adopted almost from the moment the letter reached, and the most absolute quietness has prevailed ever since. Shops which were closed are open, the bazaar is filling, and confidence is rapidly being restored.

DEATH OF M. DESCHAMPS.

THIS name has been a household word in Madras for many a year. It was the name of the enterprising young Frenchman who settled in this town about forty years ago, as a cabinet-maker. Previous to his arrival, Madras was accustomed to the use of furniture painfully deficient in elegance, but remarkable for solidity, not to say cumbrousness. M. Deschamps brought his excellent taste to bear on the trade, and revolutionised it. He succeeded in educating the local public out of its passion for ponderosity, and in inoculating it with his own sense of the beautiful and the incongruous in the appointments of a house. He brought to the manufacture of the simplest, as well as of the most elaborate productions of his *atelier* a conscientiousness that was never at fault. It was his ambition to turn out nothing that would not do its birth-place honour. He did not pretend to meet a demand for cheap things. The close personal supervision that he gave, the great care that he took in the selection of woods, and the finish that he insisted upon his workpeople giving to the goods that bore his trade-mark, combined to render the first cost of his furniture high, but it was soon found by practical experience that in the long run his furniture was cheap since it wore marvellously well. Thus when, as it often happened at auctions, two tables were brought to the hammer, one made by an unknown artist in *meubles*, and the other by Deschamps, the latter realised 50 per cent. more than the former, though there were no outward and visible signs of difference. Whilst pushing his business he virtually conducted at his own expense a School of Design which was always crowded by apt pupils. He was a just master, and the cream of the furniture workmen in the place gladly entered, and contentedly remained in his service. The present geneh-ration of that useful class of workmen are capable of offering a formidable opposition to even English cabinet-makers, and for this they may thank M. Deschamps. It may be added that he was the most obliging of men. He was rich in anecdote; had travelled far and wide; and knew much of men and manners; so that he was honoured with the intimacy of many local notabilities long past away, and he was regarded with much respect by all his customers, and acquaintances. He retired with a handsome, and honestly won competency in 1875, and betook himself to Coonoor to spend the evening of a life of much useful activity. He died on Monday in Madras—to which he had been brought from Coonoor for medical treatment—in his eightieth year.—*Madras Mail.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 17.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·845
Temperature of the Air	74·9
Web Blub Thermometer	66·7
Dew Point	62·4
Relative humidity of Air	·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NW, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	144

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BENGAL.

FOREIGN SERVICE.—We hear that Baboo Jogesh Chunder Dutt, an Assistant in the Financial Department of the Bengal Secretariat, and a brother of Mr. R. C. Dutt, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained a year's furlough to proceed to Kashmere, where he is said to have obtained an appointment in the Secretariat of the Maharaja's Durbar, on a salary of Rs. 400 a month.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SHIP CHARLES WORSLEY.—The hulk of the iron ship Charles Worsley was brought into port on Sunday in tow of the s. s. Shahzada which had picked her up a complete wreck about twenty miles off the Coconada coast. The Charles Worsley appears to have been a strong-built iron vessel with all her gear of the best quality; she now lies a perfect wreck with her decks and woodwork, all completely burnt, except a small portion of the railing on the poop aft. Viewing the hulk forward where the fire started, the wooden jibboom, except the portion which was fitted on the vessel, is untouched; but although the windlass is still in perfect condition, there is no trace of the forecastle head left, except the iron bulwarks and frames, the chains some 250 fathoms, besides 75 fathoms of stream chain and 5 anchors having the appearance of being taken out of a furnace. The foremast which had fallen by the board carried away with it a portion of the bulwarks on the port side, and the house forward is only a skeleton of iron work. The main mast had also broken just below the deck and fallen across the poop with the main and topmast trailing to it, while the mizzenmast which had fallen over the after rails, has a portion of the topmasts, the cross jack and half of the mizzen topsail yard, and the latter of wood, sticking on to it with all the wire rigging, the rest being burnt to ashes. The spanker boom, entirely of wood has very strangely been untouched by the fire, although the poop and cabins have been entirely gutted, and only the iron work left standing. The vessel itself right fore and aft is a mere skeleton of iron work, with every beam and stanchion in the between-decks and lower hold more or less doubled up and bent by the heat, the beam across the main hatch forming almost a semicircle. There is not a vestige of paint on any part of the vessel inside showing that the iron must have got red-hot, the paint work on the outside which was out of water having all disappeared, except a small portion in the stern where the paint is in blisters. The cargo, which was only of jute, has all been burnt to ashes, and except for a small quantity of singed jute in the hold aft which strangely enough did not completely burn up, one could hardly know that the vessel was loaded with a cargo of jute.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE CAPTAIN OF A VESSEL FALLEN OVERBOARD.—The following letter, dated 14th inst. was received at the Master Attendant's office to-day from the Port Officer of Tuticorin:—"I have the honor to inform you that the 2nd officer of the ship Lorenzo, of Glasgow, from Newcastle N. S. W., has just landed and reported that the Commander P. Ahier fell overboard last night at about 9 o'clock when heaving the lead. Two life buoys were at once thrown to him. A boat which was on the skids and took quarter of an hour to put out, was sent also, but without success, and the crew reached Hare Island at 8 a.m. having been unable to again join the ship. The Government beat Pearl has been despatched to make further search, but I fear there is now little hope."—*Madras Times.*

AN AMERICAN VAGRANT.—At the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, an American, named Charles Pole, submitted an application for admission into the Government Workhouse. The applicant stated that he was born in New Orleans in the year 1863, and that he was a sailor by profession. He came to Bombay last month as a seaman on board the German barque Monte Zuma. He there left the vessel and tried to enlist into the British Army but was rejected as being below the standard height. He then came to Madras seeking work, but had not been able to secure any. He had not friends or relatives in India and was without the means of subsistence. His worship granted the application.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 18.

Hammond, Capt, Bl, The Connaught Rangers, on leave, on medical certificate, from Jullundur.
Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, from Tirhoot.
Day, Lt, Bl, 43rd Lt Infy, on leave, from Wakhad.
Moorsom, Col, Bl, late Comg 1st East Lancashire Regt, proceeding to England, from Ferozepore Punjab.
Wood, Major, Mad, 1st Essex, proceeding to England, from Rangoon.
Pinhey, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—DEC. 17.

Bryn, Thomas, Lt-Col, Bl S C, on leave, to Ballaghat.
Singleton, Col, 28th Bo Infy, from leave, to Baroda.
Brackenbury, Major, Bl R E, on duty, to Lahore.

DECEMBER 18.

Coningham, Col, Mad late S C. 28th Bo Infy, to reside, to England.
Malden, Lt-Col, Bo S C, to reside, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 19.

The Regiment and Mounted Rifles will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 19th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum or Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present. The movements in sections 8, 7, (last paragraph but one) 13, para. 1, 29, 32, 33, and 34 of Part of the III. Field Exercise book will be practised.

From the 21st to the 27th inst. inclusive one target on each range will be reserved for practice and for the competitors in the Western India Association meeting. The range will be reserved for the Western India Rifle Association meeting on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant.

The Corps will be exercised in conjunction with the Bombay Companies of the B B and C I Railway Volunteers in field manœuvres on the 2nd January 1886.

There will be a special train for those attending the Field-day on Saturday the 2nd January, 1886, leaving the Bore-bunder station, GIP Railway at 30-5 a.m., Madras time, (5 a.m., Bombay time), stopping at Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parell, and Dadar stations. Cadets wishing to attend must obtain the leave of the Head-Master of their school and at Head-Quarters where passes will be issued which they must produce at the Railway Station. Red uniform will be worn.

Part of the force (distribution to be published hereafter), will be detrained at Coorla station, and the remainder at Ghat Cooper station. Chota hazri will be provided at both the stations named.

General Idea.

The railway having been destroyed south of Ghat Cooper, part of an advanced guard of a northern force advancing on Bombay is detrained at Ghat Cooper, and proceeds towards Bombay by the high-road, and is opposed by a force proceeding from Bombay. The northern force will proceed across country to the XIII mile-stone on the high-road, and taking advantage of the broken and rising ground to the south and west will take up a strong position to resist the stronger force proceeding from Bombay until the supposed main body of the northern force can come up.

The limits of the field of operations will be denoted by white flags, viz.:—The E flag at the east end of the wooded ground to the south of the high-road where it passes under the hill No. 1 and the N. flag half-way up the southern slope of hill No. 2. The umpire staff will be on hill No. 1 on which there will be flags placed on the east and west slopes. The remainder of the hill will be considered impassable. There will also be a flag on the E. slope of hill No. 3. The hill Nos. 1 and 3 will consequently be within the field operations, and a red flag if planted by the southern force, or a blue flag if planted by the northern force on either or other commanding positions and protected by a force of skirmishers, will be taken to denote that two mountain guns have been planted there, which will prevent any formations in close order not under cover within range. The passage of the road at the foot of hill No 1 will be the principle point of the operations. No opposing bodies of troops are to approach within 100 yards of each other.

The retirement of one party will be ordered by the umpires.

Orders for each force and a rough sketch of the ground will be circulated for information at a later date.

Operations will be suspended on the 'Cease Fire' being sounded by the bugler, the flag on the umpire hill being lowered at the same time. No movements of troops will take place after this until the 'Fall in' is sounded.

Breakfast will be provided near Ghat Coope station, and the special train will leave that station for Bombay at 2 p.m.

The Officers Commanding D Company should arrange a party of army signallers.

Officers Commanding Companies must notify to the Quartermaster the probable number who will be present not later than the 26th instant.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

THE rains in Berar and the Deccan still continue, and serious damage to the Cotton crop, both in quality and quantity, is now beyond question. What the extent of it may ultimately be it would be mere guess-work expressing an opinion, until the fall is at an end; but it will certainly be considerable. Injury to the cereal crops is also talked of in some parts, but we are not prepared to attach much importance to that in the meantime; on the contrary, we still think that the Cotton-grower's loss is the Wheat and Seed producer's profit.

The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced yesterday from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum. In some measure the movement does not come without warning, as rates of discount in the open market have been steadily hardening up for some days past. We question, however, whether any one on this side quite anticipated the bank taking action so immediately, and it is very difficult with the information at our disposal to form a just idea of the cause. The foreign exchanges certainly do not afford sufficient warrant, and we can only come to the conclusion that the step is mainly precautionary. This seems the more probable from the fact of 6 months' bills being still discountable, at 3 per cent. while 3 months' are quoted at 3½. Hitherto rates have generally ruled the other way. The most peculiar part of the position, however, is that neither the stock nor produce markets have been at all affected by the late rise in the value of money. Reuter's quotations from the London Stock Exchange yesterday were entirely without alteration, Consols being still given at 99½, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 98⅞ and Rupee Paper as before. And in General Produce, with the exception of a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed no change is reported.

Piece-goods in Manchester, as might be anticipated from the position of the silver exchanges, are quiet. Cotton in Liverpool, however, Reuter says, closed firmer yesterday both on the spot and to arrive. Quotations scarcely bear out this estimate of the tone, as a decline of 1-16d. is noted in Good Omra and Good Hinghunghat and ⅛d. in Good Dharwar, while the sales were only put at 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. In New York ready Cotton was 1-16 cent dearer at 9¼, but futures were 5 points lower at 9·66 cent. per lb. Light receipts at the U. S. ports and adverse accounts from this side are, no doubt, the strengthening features *versus* the unfavourable outlook in Manchester. The comparison of the receipts at the U. S. ports to date is as follows :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts..........	32,000	41,000	31,000
Six days' do.	194,000	208,000	204,000
Total since 1st Sept.........	3,106,000	3,269,000	3,158,000

It is impossible to report any real change in the position of the staple here. Sellers are all holding back owing to the rains up-country, while buyers on the other hand have nothing from home to alter their position. Prices are the same all round as quoted yesterday, and we have not heard of any business of importance.

WHEAT is very dull. For future delivery the inquiry is insignificant, and exporters are not buying ready in any quantity. Such inquiry as there is runs on Hard Red of which supplies at the moment are comparatively light.

SEEDS are dull and slow of sale all round.

FREIGHTS may be called unchanged or at all events without improvement. Some business is reported for January loading, Antwerp and Dunkirk at 20s. per ton, but wheat for Liverpool ready can still be booked at 13s. 9d. old scale. We give current rates as :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool................	13-9	17-6 to 20
London	13-9	17-6 to 20
Open Charter...........	21-3/	
Havre	20 to 21-3	22-6 to 25
Antwerp	21-3 to 22-6	22-6 to 25
Marseilles	20-6	
Trieste-Venice	32-6	32-6.

EXCHANGE.—Silver, so far as we can learn, was unaltered in London yesterday, but owing to the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount banks here have reduced their drawing rates 1-32d., while retaining their buying quotations unaltered. On the whole, we should say the market has been steady, all things considered, but there is no strengthening feature visible. Government apparently are again at their old game of trying to postpone the evil day, the following being the memorandum of Council drafts just issued :—

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1. Amount to be remitted during 1885-86,* £11,676,559
2. Remitted from 1st April, 1885, to 12th Dec., 1885 ... ... £ 5,476,700
3. Balance to be remitted from 13th Dec, 1885, to 31st March, 1887. ... £ 6,199,859

* Arrived at thus :—Amount as notified before, £12,226,767. Deduct equivalent of 69½ lakhs of rupees (at 1s. 7d. per rupee), by which the Secretary of State has agreed to further reduce his drawings of the year—£550,208, and this leaves £11,676,559.

This still gives in round figures 54 lakhs per week to be sold up to 31st March—a very important facter in the position, whatever America may do.

For ready bills closing rates to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 5 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	1s. 6 ⅛d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight....	1·91½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although exceedingly quiet, is quite unaltered in value. Fours ready we quote at Rs. 97 1-16, forward at Rs. 97 5-16. Fours-and-a-half are still Rs. 99⅝.

SHARES are quiet. In Press Companies we notice a reduction of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils and New Indian. Mill shares are quiet but steady at yesterday's rates. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 3,750.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India...............	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	[illegible]
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	33[illegible]
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	710
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	9½
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	925
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	170
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	775
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	647½
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	660
City of Bombay.	600	1,000	1,000	..	835
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	220
Dunn Mills............	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	675
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	[illegible],000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,03[illegible]	1,000	1,000	--	175
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	885
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,065
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	56[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,865
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	575
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,090
Khandeish....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	875
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	147
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	260
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	605
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,177½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	200
Nowrojee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,515
National Spinning......	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nig[illegible]un Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld........	1,000	100	5		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	925
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	100
People of India S. & W. Company	1,0[illegible]	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	105
Queen Spinning........	800	1,000	1,000		790
Ripon...................	641	1,000	1,000	..	750
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,550
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,325
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		680
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills..........	800	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	710

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	435
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	215
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	795
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,360
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	257½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	402½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	582½
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	170
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	645
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	760

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JARRAD—November 2, at the Manor House, Bosham, Sussex, the wife of Staff Commander F. W. Jarrad, R. N., Admiralty Survey, Western Australia, of a son, (Algernon Harold Donne.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNYS—December 12, at Sialkote, the wife of Captain C J Dennys, B S C, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son (still born).

HARRINGTON—December 13, at 12, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the wife of B. R. Harrington, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMYTH—RICE—December 5, at Waltair, by the Rev R H Durham, Surgeon-Major James Smith, I M D, to Ella Louisa, eldest daughter of Dr. Robert Rice, Madras Civil Service, retired.

DEATHS.

JULIA—December 8, at Sitapore, the wife of T Devine, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Sitapore. (Deeply regretted by a surviving family).

SMYTHE—December 12, at Jubbulpore Lieutenant Henry Smythe, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

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DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
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GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
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⁂ AGENTS WANTED.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1885.

THE echoes of the disestablishment controversy which has been raised with such inconclusive result in England have at length reached India, curiously enough in a letter which a correspondent deems to be peculiarly appropriate to the coming Christmas season. We can only hope that those to whom it is addressed will not question its appropriateness. They will probably remind the writer that his choice of terms is not happy—that there is no Established Church in India in any sense recognized in the discussion of Church and State questions hitherto, and that where there is no Establishment disestablishment can never come. The distinction may seem one of words, but it is at any rate substantial enough to place the question of the Ecclesiastical Department of India on ground entirely distinct from that on which the larger and very different question of the Establishment of the Anglican Church in England is discussed. But our correspondent has no time for technical distinctions of this sort. He sees a particular form of Christianity—though if he were to look for them he would find at least three others—supported in India out of the revenues of the country, and he reminds the clergy and the members of that particular form that unless they "set their houses in order," as Earl Grey told the English Bishops to set theirs' in 1831, they will cease to be the recipients of public money. The signs of the times, he warns them, are not encouraging. He sees the Liberal party at home almost entirely opposed to the principle of a State Church; in India he sees an increasing demand and an increasing need for economy which any day may find a field of operations in the Ecclesiastical Department; and in any case he is persuaded that the "Indian Establishment" is doomed from the day when the Poona Sabha, the Bombay Samaj, and the National Congresses which are about to meet at Poona and Calcutta raise their voice against it. This is a doleful prophecy, but there is still, in his belief, a day of grace for the Ecclesiastical Department, if those who labour under it will only make use of it. Christmas, he tells the clergy, is their annual opportunity, and he asks, "Will they accept it?" At this point our correspondent becomes at once an alarming visionary and an alarmingly practical person. "The melody of the everlasting chime" must indeed ring very loudly in his ears if because Christmas is at only a week's distance he imagines that feelings of goodwill are going to take the place of bitterness on all hands, that race jealousies are coming to an end, and that, for sample of the mighty transformation, "the National Anthem incident will assume its due proportion by the side of the other anthem which the angels sang at Bethlehem." All which shows to what large expectations an active imagination may lead a writer with a strong bent for sarcasm. And yet nothing can be simpler or more direct than his proposals. He points to "railway carriage incidents," to "natives with enlarged spleens" killed by Europeans whose hearts are not enlarged, to angry controversies in the papers and so on, and he tells us that people are beginning to ask why the clergy have never a word to say on the subject? If we have no means of answering the question it is mainly because we have no means of confirming his assumption that the clergy are entirely silent in regard to the wider obligations of Christian charity. Possibly those of them who have never had a word to say on the subject may be prompted by this very pointed challenge to show how their silence on these delicate questions accords with the instructions of their high commission.

Here, indeed, our correspondent is provokingly practical. He has learnt that somewhere in the text-books of the great ethical system which the clergy are commissioned to propagate, something is said about the imperative obligation of living in love and charity with all men. He has heard, possibly in some Indian church many terms and phrases which express the idea of tolerance and of a patient considerateness for people with other ways of living and thinking, and which absolutely forbid the overbearing ways, the petty backstairs despotism in which on our side interracial animosities are apt to assert themselves. And now he compares the reality with the ideal to which it is supposed to conform. The comparison is as disappointing as such comparisons usually are. The reality and the ideal lie wide apart, as they do in all communities and in all ages. If this were all that our correspondent had to tell the Anglo-Indian clergy for their edification at Christmas tide they would learn from him nothing that is new. But his allegation apparently is, not only that the conduct of his countrymen in India does not conform to the moral precepts to which they give a tacit and formal assent, but that these precepts themselves are not duly placed before them. The clergy, he says, are the only people they will listen to on such topics as command of temper, forgiveness of injuries, meekness, and several other Christian virtues, "and yet on these points, as connected with the people of the land, the priesthood are invariably silent." "Invariably" is a wide word, and he must be a marvellously good churchgoer who can attach it to any allegation concerning the proceedings of a body of clergy scattered over so wide a ground as that which the Indian dioceses cover. We hope he is altogether wrong, and we shall be glad to see him put to confusion by the protests of all the Anglo-Indian chaplains who at any time in their official career have helped their congregations to a right view of their obligations to the people of other races who live around them. They must all, in theory at any rate, recognize the "wide commission" which he assumes to be theirs. All sorts and conditions of men fall within the range of the Sunday's prayers, and so they must come within the range of week-day duties. There need be no fear on the part of the clergy, who may have been reticent hitherto, that in preaching goodwill towards all men they will be wandering outside the lines of their commission. The most courageous preacher of conciliation would stand far behind the archbishop who fell on the barricades in the endeavour to apply Christian principles to the sanguinary controversies of the streets of Paris, and he was deemed worthy of all the monumental honour that Nôtre Dame could give him. The most serious risk that the clergy would run would be that of being charged with the heinous offence of preaching politics, or perchance of introducing novelty into their sermons. But we believe, in spite of all that our correspondent says, that there are not a few of them who are quite bold enough to make the experiment—for instance, if only as a useful and eminently consequential way of following up at Christmas the Day of Intercession for Missions, which in recent years has been an increasingly serious incident in the season of Advent.

The pessimism which pervades our correspondent's warnings to the clergy is not perhaps to be taken quite seriously. He would scarcely have taken the trouble to present them with a text for Christmas if he really believed that their influence was no greater than he proclaims it to be in the ugly phrase which represents the Anglo-Indian community as dividing their affection between the Church and the gymkhana, and giving the lion's share of it to the latter. This was probably meant rather as a contribution to the humours of the question than as an encouragement to the clergy in choosing their part in the good work which he evidently desires to see taken in hand. His assumption that the Ecclesiastical Department is an uninfluential institution, which is doing little amongst the Anglo-Indians, and for which the Anglo-Indians care little, may be helpful to the cause which Mr. W. E. Baxter took in hand during a cold weather tour, but it does not help the much worthier cause for which our correspondent took pen in hand. The truth is that he at once underrates and overrates the influence of the institution to which he points out a work of usefulness. The clergy can do more than he assumes in part of his letter, and they can do less than he assumes in the rest. They can make themselves heard within their churches, but their voices cannot well reach beyond. And "X. Mass" himself would be the last to contend that a solution of this racial problem is to be arrived at by a diligent dissemination of good feeling and good sense amongst the Anglo-Indians alone. When he refers specifically to railway incidents, and to the state of feeling in Calcutta, he brings into view, what everybody knows, that there are two parties to the misunderstanding. The clergy can rebuke Englishmen who coin spiteful phrases about Brahmins and Baboos, but let them raise their voices never so loudly and no word of the gospel of conciliation that they proclaim will reach the people on the other side, who also, in their own way, contribute to the stock of misunderstanding and prejudice. They can preach to only one side, and all that we can expect from them is that, when the opportunity comes, they will never be slack in making use of it. Meantime we must not be led to rely too exclusively upon the experts in virtue from whom, as from other experts, there is a tendency to expect too great things. Our correspondent has reminded them, in a very striking way, what is their duty in regard to one of the most pressing questions of the day. We hope they are not quite as indifferent to it as he takes them to be, and it would be a reassuring thing if we could learn from some of them that the teaching to which he asks them to give prominence at this time has had its due place in the curriculum of their churches, not in the Christmas season alone, but whenever in expounding the law of charity they have had an occasion for giving the widest application to it. Those who are able to make this answer to his challenge will have small reason to complain of the terms in which it has been conveyed, or of the hypothetical warnings which accompany it.

A MADRAS contemporary deals at some length with "the hardship of sending King Theebaw to Ranipett." It was scarcely necessary, we imagine, to strengthen the argument from that point of view by a textual description, from the Old Testament, of the slaughter by King Jehu, of the seventy sons of Ahab in Jezreel, a "blood-curdling story," we are told, "of the fine old oriental type." Jehu in Jezreel and Cromwell at Dundalk avoided "rosewater surgery," and perhaps either of them, if he had fallen into his enemy's hands, would have recognised that Ranipett was as comfortable a place of retirement as he could look for under the circumstances. But it will be as well to deal with Theebaw on his merits, and not in the rather confusing light of historical parallels. His heart was so set upon staying in Mandalay, even with his crown off, that for some time to come all places that are not Mandalay will seem irksome to him. Ranipett is undoubtedly dull; it is, like Theebaw himself, a relic of past splendour, and for that reason it may fit in fairly well with his forlorn position. Detention there, in spite of the unloveliness of the place, may not be so inappropriate to his present condition, in which he will be as little discouraged by it gloom as he would have been cheered by the splendour of a more comely house of retirement. Of course, if the process of exculpating Theebaw from the crimes imputed to him should have any result the alleged harshness of keeping him at Ranipett will seem the greater. Perhaps, however, for a temporary place of detention, it is not particularly bad. Deliberate and unnecessary harshness in arranging for his residence in captivity would be reprehensible, but there is no proof yet that such are the conditions which surround him there.

THE aspect of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula is once more pacific. The arrival on the scene of the recent operations of an international military commission to demarcate a neutral zone for the purposes of the armistice is as good a guarantee as has yet been given of the reality of the recent suspension of arms. But it is not clear that the functions of the commission will go beyond that. The Powers will naturally discourage any territorial re-arrangements on that side. Prince Alexander has won in the conflict, but he entered into it with no object of seizing territory, but for the sole purpose of beating back the King of Servia. The Servians, on the other hand, had unconcealed territorial designs. They sought, under the excuse that the union of the two Bulgarias would lead to a disturbance of the balance of power amongst the Balkan States, for what they called territorial compensation; they have gained, though the blundering of their generals, nothing but a succession of crushing defeats, relieved now and then by a success obtained through superiority in numbers. These are not the conditions under which they can hope to get a league of new territory; they ought to be thankful indeed if no sacrifices are imposed upon them. And as Prince Alexander, mainly through the liberal policy of the Conservative Prime Minister of England, has escaped a restoration of the *status quo ante* in Eastern Roumelia, there ought not to be much difficulty in persuading him to agree to its restoration on the Servian frontier. Servia has had to pay dearly for her exploit, and Bulgarian prowess has warned her that in the future it will be better for her to keep her ambition to herself. The campaign, in short, has yielded lessons which should contribute greatly to the maintenance of peace in that part of the world for some time to come. The report that the Sultan intends to appoint Prince Alexander Governor for life of Eastern Roumelia points to the adoption of a compromise which has been discussed for some time past, and which gives the basis for a practical solution of the problam. It would be easier to solve it in this way than by endeavouring to return to the *status quo ante* as Russia, Austria, and Germany have proposed, without any clear idea as to how the return was to be effected.

GAVÆUS GAURUS ON THE WESTERN GHATS.

II

THE next morning, under a promise from our shikari that we should find bison, we mounted our tats and made for the rendezvous at the foot of the ascent. For the first half-hour we went through bamboo jungle, the ascent was gradual, and the footing good; but a change came suddenly, and then the hard work began. The ascent was now very steep, and in another minute or two I was out of the jungle, and on the edge of the long-looked-for "maidan."

Below us lay the lovely valley, across which, and on a level withus, we saw in the blue distance the white speck of the Travellers' Bungalow at Ramaghata. Above us was a slight ascent, above which, again, the bison were reported to be lying. All were seated in silence awaiting the return of one of the men, who had gone on to where a sentry was posted in a tree watching the bison. He soon returned and told us there were, according to the sentry, eight or nine bison and a sambar, all lying down in the open. There was nothing for us to do then but to wait until the herd had finished sunning themselves and made for the shade of the jungle. The reader will be better able to realize the situation if he looks for a moment at the letter Y. The stem of this letter is the ascent we had just made up the face of the Western Ghauts; the point where the two arms and stem of the letter meet is where we were seated; the space between the arms is the open grass "maidan," high up in which, almost on a level with the top of the arms, the bison were lying; the arms themselves represent strips of dense jungle lying on each side of the maidan. And it was in one or both of these arms that we expected the herd soon to take shelter from the sun.

We had not long to wait. News was soon brought that the bison had risen and gone into the strip of jungle on the right. The beaters were now sent round to the other side of this strip, with instructions to beat carefully towards F. and myself, who were to take up positions on the inside of the strip.

F. and I always draw lots for positions; and the advantages of this procedure are so obvious that I need not dilate upon them. "The shortest stays where he is; the longest goes on," whispered F., holding in his hand a couple of straws. I drew the shortest, so had to take up the nearest position, which we had not yet reached when we drew lots, though from force of habit F. said "the shortest stays where he is;" for we generally draw lots when we have arrived at the first position assigned by the shikari, and only under circumstances such as those I am narrating do we draw lots beforehand. This having been settled we were proceeding most cautiously, our gun-bearers close beside us, in front Francis the shikari, when suddenly we heard a tremendous rush above us, and only thirty yards ahead. Looking up I caught sight for an instant of the white forehead and horns of a bison! But for an instant only; for with a terrific shout he turned and thundered away. F., seizing the first rifle that came to his hand, covered the remainder of the ascent in the shortest time on record, but even then was only just in time to catch sight of the sterns of a bison and sambar tearing away to the strip of jungle on the left. So fast did these beasts travel that they had put an undulating bit of ground between themselves and F. before he had time to bring the rifle to his shoulder. I ran, but was too late. For the moment our hearts sank within us. It was evident that the herd had divided. Some had got up and gone into the jungle on the right, others had remained lying in the grass, and had evidently been out of sight of the sentry in the tree. How many had just gone to the left we could not tell. F. and I had only seen one bison, but from the noise made there must have been three or four. These, together with the eight or nine seen by the sentry, would bring the herd up to the original number of twelve. But there was no time to be lost, for by this time the beaters would be entering the jungle on the right. F. handed back my rifle, which in the hurry and excitement of the moment he had taken instead of his own, and went on as fast as he could to take up his position on the very crest of the hill, while I was posted lower down.

There was much waiting before us, and the delay was to us unaccountable. For a time perfect stillness reigned, broken at last by a loud "hulloo" far away to the right, and up at the very end of the strip of jungle. The shout came from a beater who had seen the bison moving quietly along the hill-top about half a mile off. The man deserved to be shot for shouting, for as soon as the sound reached them they broke into a canter, and in no time were well away. The remainder of the beaters, hearing this idiot shouting, took it as the signal to commence the beat, and started to beat accordingly. I must here remark that neither F. nor I knew anything of the bison having gone away; it was only after the beat was over that we found this out and knew the meaning of the "hulloo" to which I have referred above. Gradually the beaters approached us, and yet there was no sign of the bison! With nerves tightly strung, and expecting every moment to hear the herd come crashing towards our side of the jungle, we sat patiently awaiting the result. Nearer and nearer came the beaters, louder and louder were their cries; but we were doomed to disappointment. By twos and threes the men emerged from the jungle; F. and I put our rifles at half-cock, and with the beaters talked the matter over. Where were the bison? Francis the "mahit" had not yet turned up, so we sat down to wait until he should make his appearance. In a quarter of an hour or so he appeared; and after him came a beaters looking rather crest-fallen. Francis, on seeing that the jungle had been drawn blank, at once went off in the direction from which that first "hulloo" had come. Finding the furthermost sentry he asked him why he had shouted, and then the man confessed that he had seen seven or eight bison going quietly away about a quarter of a mile above him, so he shouted, "just to let the others know!" Can anyone imagine anything more exasperating? What this man should have done on seeing that the bison were not in the jungle we were about to beat was to slip quietly from his tree and pass the news from man to man until it reached Francis the shikari. The beat would then never have been begun, the bison would have been marked down in another jungle, plans for a new beat would have been laid, and in all probability success would have attended us.

The bison had now been thoroughly frightened, and would most likely continue to travel until they had put some miles between themselves and danger. The only thing, therefore, for us to do was to turn our attention to the bison which had entered the strip of jungle on the other side of the "maidan"—the left arm of the Y. Some little time would elapse before the men could make the wide détour necessary to gain the opposite side of the jungle now to be beaten; so F. and I squatted down and descanted in undertones on the truth of the saying that "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley." In about half-an-hour Francis appeared, and we started at once to take up our positions under his guidance.

We had, the reader must remember, beaten the jungle forming the right arm of the Y, and had drawn it blank. In that beat I had the lower position, *i.e.*, the position nearest the fork of the Y, and F. the upper. We had now simply to "right about" and march across the open grass "maidan" between us and the strip of jungle forming the left corner of the Y; but—please mark this "but"—before doing so we should have, according to our invariable custom, changed places. In other words, I should have gone up the hill and F. should have come down, for the simple reason that after the first drawing of lots, "the shortest stays where he is, the longest goes on."

But in some unaccountable way F. and I forgot to change places. However, it was too late to think of changing, now for the beat had already commenced. I was sitting in the open in a depression in the ground, with a biggish piece of rock in front of me. F. was behind a big tree trunk, and I envied him the grateful shade, for although it was at the end of October, and we were some thousands of feet above the sea, with a delicious breeze blowing, still I found it rather hot work sitting out in the sun.

But I had not long to wait. The men who had been beating up to this time with the usual sing-song cries peculiar to the men of the Western Ghauts—(they know nothing of silent beating, and still less of the duties of "rokes" or sentries)—now broke out into terrific yells. The bison had started, there was no doubt of that! "Here they come, sahib," said Appa; and shortly after he spoke two bison, or three rather, crossed the open space—my rifle was raised, but my finger never pressed the trigger! The bison crashed down the hill, and soon all was quiet, except that in F.'s direction I could hear the beaters' yells and the cracking sound of breaking branches and bamboos. Going up the hill a bit, I caught sight of about a hundred yards above me. The grass was very high, but I could see his head and shoulders, and that he was waving his "topee" above his head. "Come on, L.!" came floating down the breeze. I growled out something about it being all very fine to tell a fellow to come on, after you F. had all the shooting; but nevertheless covered the ground at my best pace, and was soon talking with F., who told me that he had killed a bull which crossed above him about seventy yards off, and had wounded two others, both badly hit. These two had managed to get across the "maidan" and into the strip of jungle we had first beaten and found blank, the right arm of the Y. As the bison were immediately followed by trackers, and one, the very big one, was reported to be standing in bamboos about a quarter of a mile off, F. did not wait to tell, nor I to hear, all the particulars of his shooting the bison; but we crossed over to the opposite jungle to consult as to what was to be done.

Francis the shikari, and one of the beaters who had gone into the jungle to watch the bison, now returned, and said that the big bison, which was only sixty yards or so from us, was standing in thick and difficult jungle, sick, but still with quite sufficient life in him to do a lot of damage if he charged and there were anyone near him. I was for going in and polishing him off, but F.'s riper judgment and mature experience deprecated any such movement. So it was decided that we should sit down and quietly await events, the most probable being that either the bison would drop where he was now standing, or else would move, in which latter case he might possibly get into more open jungle, and so give us a better chance of despatching him.

F. then told me all he had to tell about the three bison breaking out of jungle, and how he had done his best to divide bullets equally amongst them. He was patiently waiting in the position assigned him by Francis, knowing that his bison were afoot, and expecting every moment that they would break somewhere near him. But here I had better give the account in F.'s own words. In writing to the *Asian*, giving the dimensions of the big bison, he says :—"A few minutes before I shot the bull, the dimensions of which I have just given, I knocked over in its tracks a much smaller one, with the same rifle (12-bore pin-fire by Henry, of Edinburgh); it, and another bull, broke out of the jungle which was being driven, at a spot some 150 yards above, and, owing to the long grass and a rise in the ground, invisible from where I was standing. I could judge, from the noise they made, whereabouts they had broken out, and knew, from the direction in which they seemed to be going, that my only chance of getting a shot at either of them was by running; and so I ran as hard as I could, and reached the top of the ridge just in time to be able to have a long snap shot at each of the bulls as they were galloping away as fast as they could lay legs to ground. The larger bull was leading, and I fired at it first, at a distance of between eighty to ninety yards; and although the bullet struck it fairly, it managed to make its way down the Ghaut, where, owing to the lateness of the hour and the distance we were from our camp, we were unable to follow it very far; but I am still living in hopes of seeing its head brought into my compound, as it was severely wounded. The smaller bull I fired at with the left barrel, almost immediately after I had fired at the larger one; it was about seventy yards from me, and the bullet striking it a few inches below the hump bowled it over at once. It did not require a second shot."

Having put a bullet into bull No. 1, and killed bull No. 2, F., hearing that there was another bison in the jungle, went back to his original position, putting a couple of fresh cartridges into his rifle, and awaited events. In very much less time than it takes to write all this, bull No. 3 appeared. He came comparatively quietly out of the jungle, and looked about him. He had heard two shots, and, before making up his mind to take a "bee line" in any particular direction, wanted to see where the danger lay. Fatal delay! While he was staring about, F. planted a ball in him from a distance of thirty yards, and gave him barrel No. 2 as he passed at the distance of a yard! The bull, on being hit, came straight for F., who, dodging behind his tree, let fly his second barrel just as the bull passed him. Nevertheless the enormous brute went away as if he had not been touched. These, then, were the shots I had heard. I have already described the position of the big bull No. 3, and have said that we were seated waiting for him either to fall where he stood or to make a move of some sort. While thus waiting we heard a sudden crash, and knew that the mighty beast had fallen. Picking up our rifles we proceeded very cautiously towards the place. Although the bison had fallen, still he was not dead, for as we came near him we heard him blowing the blood from his nostrils. In a few minutes all was still, and going up we found him stretched at full length under the bamboos, a grand old bull—the patriarch of those jungles. Having had the jungle cleared around him, F. took his note-book and measuring-tape from his pocket, and we set to work to measure him. The measurements were as follows :—

	Ft.	In.
Height at shoulder (not following curve)	6	1
Height at top of hump do.	6	6
Length from tip of nose to insertion of tail, not following curve, and taken as the beast lay in the position in which it fell, with its head thrown fairly well forward ...	9	2
Length of tail ...	2	9
Girth of body behind shoulder ...	8	4
Girth of forearm at knee ...	1	4
Girth of forearm at elbow ...	2	8½
Girth of middle neck ...	3	10½
Breadth of forehead ...	1	2
Length of head from tip of nose to top of frontal ridge ...	2	1
From tip to tip of horns, along inner curve and across head ...	5	1
From tip to tip direct ...	2	3½
Greatest width across sweep ...	3	4
Girth of horns at base ...	1	5½
Length of right horn, outside curve ...	2	8½
Length of left horn ,, ...	2	5½
Weight of right horn ...	6½ lbs.	
Weight of left horn ...	6½ lbs.	

Such were the measurements of this magnificent bison, taken with scrupulous nicety, and verified by each of us. I suppose this is one of the finest bison that has ever been killed; the only measurement which is not good being the girth of the horns at base. The horns, though a good deal worn and frayed at the tips, were sharply pointed; and the teeth were very much worn down, showing, with the wrinkles on the horns, great age. His hide, especially about the neck and shoulders, was scarred and seamed, showing that, mighty as he was, there were other bison who had many times and oft engaged with this hoary old warrior in single combat! Let us hope that there are several chips of this old block now roaming about those grand jungles of the Western Ghauts.

F. and I were by this time ravenously hungry, and while the men were engaged in cutting up the two bison, we sat down under the shade of a bush to discuss the contents of our tiffin-baskets. The conversation, as can be easily understood, was all about bison, luck, and measurements. Having had our tiffin and lit our cheroots we stretched our limbs beneath the shade, and waited for the return of the men who had gone after the bison F. had first fired at, and which had gone down the Ghaut wounded. We waited a long time, but as the sun was getting low, and we were a long way from camp, with a difficult descent before us, we decided to move downwards. We got in just after dusk, both thoroughly tired, and only fit for dinner and bed. As we were about to turn in and woo gentle sleep, a commotion outside the temple told us that the big bison's head had just arrived. To quote Pope :—

"Not two strong men the enormous weight could hold raise,
Such men as live in these degenerate days;",

for it had required no less than five strong men to carry this magnificent trophy into camp! It was, of course, an irresistible attraction to go outside and have another look at this grand old head; to re-measure the horns and see that no mistake had been made, especially as regarded the "greatest width across sweep," "breadth of forehead," "from tip to tip direct," and the "girth of horns at base." All these measurements having been verified, and the scene enacted for the third time from beginning to end, we turned in for the night. Dreams came galore, but dreams of the right sort: bison, beaters, bamboos—all mixed up in one glorious medley. And yet, I remember, on awaking my first thought was not for the mighty beast that fell the day before—mighty still in death—but for the bison that went away wounded. It was afterwards found that he had travelled a great distance, and finally all traces of him were lost. There can be little doubt, however, that he died from the effects of the shot, for he was very heavily hit. If he lives, well and good; and more power to him! If not, then all I can say is that it were

"Better to sink beneath the shock
Than moulder piecemeal on the rock!"

BULBUL.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC 1

Five hundred dummy rifles taken at Minhla have been brought to Rangoon. They are simply carved wood. Some of the Burmese troops are armed with them. It was believed that their appearance would strike terror into the British forces.

The *Rangoon Gazette* learns that there are signs of trouble in the Mergui Archipelago. At West Renoung, where a large band of Siamese have elected a chief, they are laying in stores, arms, and ammunition, whether for piracy or rebellion against Siamese authority is unknown.

The Government of India having decided that the eviction from Mandalay by the military authorities of Mr. Stoylan, the correspondent of the *Times*, is unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, that gentleman leaves again next week for Mandalay.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 18.

The Karamania is still ashore. The steam tug Madras has been sent from Tuticorin, and the transport Clive has been ordered from Calcutta to proceed to Covelong to tow her off, if possible.

The Governor of Pondicherry left this morning.

Complete estimates for the Beypore-Calicut extension of the Madras Railway have just been finished by the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway. The estimate amounts to Rs. 13½ lakhs, of which about Rs. 1,35,000 will be met by the Malabar Municipality and local fund boards, being the cost of making railway bridges over the Beypore and Kullai rivers available for cart traffic. There are to be stations at Ferok, Kullai, and Calicut, and a dock for timber at Kullai. It is expected that the extension, with the necessary buildings, will be completed by the end of next year, when Calicut will become the Madras Railway terminus on the west coast.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

NISCH, DEC. 17.

A Commission composed of Military Attachés of the Powers at Vienna has arrived here for the purpose of fixing a line of demarcation for a neutral zone, and arranging the terms of the armistice. Prince Alexander has assented to the Commission, with certain reservations.

THE PROVINCE OF ROUMELIA.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Sultan has decided to appoint Prince Alexander Governor of Roumelia for life, with the sanction of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

THE TROOPSHIP SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, DEC. 17.

The troopship Crocodile, outward bound to Bombay, has passed the Canal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 17.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LISBON, DEC. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	72⅞
4½ ,,	,,	73⅝
3 ,,	Consols for account	99⅝
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	98⅜
4½ ,,	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		46⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £12,300,000; Increase, £300,000.

Bills discounted, £20,200,000; Increase, £700,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £20,600,000; unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 46 per cent.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, a resolution of the Town Council was submitted with reference to the Corporation's resolution of the 15th November, 1883, that there was no precedent for the granting of a bonus to the Health Officer and the subordinates engaged with him in the taking of the last census of Bombay, and that the Council saw no sufficient reason for recommending the payment of such special grant. The Town Council's resolution was recorded, but Dr. De Souza and Mr. Mahomed Hakim both said that it would have been more graceful on the part of the Town Council if they had made a precedent in this case, for the Health Officer, whose duties were of a very arduous nature, had devoted his leisure to the census work.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the presence at the Camp of Exercise of a number of volunteer officers. Two Bombay officers will probably attend.

FROM a recent report it appears that about twenty per cent. of the population of Calcutta are able to read and write. In Nuddea, Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnas 12 per cent. are reached, but in many districts little more than 8 per cent., and the proportion generally in the interior amounts to little more than 6 per cent. on the average.

A THREE days volunteers' athletic meeting will be held in Bombay in the third week of January. A committee has been formed, in which the Bombay Volunteers and the two Railway Volunteer Corps are represented, and a very successful gathering is anticipated.

THE first meeting of the Viceroy's Council was to have been held yesterday.

THE Goa Government have received by telegram the intelligence of the death of Prince D. Fernando, the step-father of His Majesty the King of Portugal. The Government offices were closed for two days, and all public servants were ordered to wear mourning for two months.

LETTERS from Quetta state that there is a good deal of sickness among the 3rd Beloochis, owing, it is believed, to drinking bad water. Typhoid fever and dysentery are the prevalent diseases. Filters of the common Anglo-Indian pattern are being supplied to the men.

SOME weeks ago we announced that the Government of India intended to foster trade in Upper Burmah by opening out the country with a network of railways. In confirmation of this statement, it is now reported in Rangoon that a railway survey is to be opened immediately between Mandalay and Myingyan. Two Executive Engineers, Messrs. Rigby and Keeston, are under orders for Mandalay, and will receive definite instructions from the Chief Commissioner there.

THE Earl of Lauderdale, who came out last week, has taken up his appointment in Central India. Not for long, however, as he is about retiring from the service, and has already taken his return passage. After Lord Lauderdale's departure the Political Agency at Charkhari will probably be broken up, and the State revert to the Bundelkund Agency.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, due at Calcutta on the 25th inst., has been detained at Suez for the repair of a slight derangement of her machinery, and is not expected to arrive before the 31st inst.

THIS year the *Kaiser-i-Hind's* Christmas box to its subscribers takes the form of a handsomely got-up calendar with a singularly faithful likeness of Mr. Gladstone in the centre. During the past year the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, under the enterprising proprietorship of Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, has made rapid strides towards popularity. Within four years of its existence it has secured a good roll of subscribers, which in itself is a proof that native readers appreciate real merit. The *Kaiser* is the only Guzerati paper which has the enterprise to publish, on a large scale, telegrams exclusively its own; and we congratulate the proprietor on the success he has achieved in so short a time.

THE appeal to the Bombay High Court to have the cases arising out of the Malligaum riots transferred from the present Brahmin magistrate forms the subject of an article in the *Pioneer*. We quote the following sentences:—

The only question before the court really was whether a Hindu magistrate, a Brahmin, is to be considered capable of impartially trying a case in which all his religious prejudices are involved. On this ground alone we think the Bombay High Court were justified in their decision that he must be considered perfectly capable of administering justice. Magisterial decrees are not final, and for errors of justice, whether on the side of leniency or severity, the Government of India provides ample—almost too ample—means of redress. To have decided otherwise would have been a slur upon the Hindu community, and would have perpetuated and given legal sanction to a state of things which must naturally pass away. Civilisation in its progress erases religious animosities, and it would be a stumbling block to Indian progress if judicial precedents were now set up, declaring that Hindus were incapable of trying Mahomedans, and *vice versa*, in cases where religious questions were involved. Religion, so called, penetrates more or less into almost every dispute in which a Hindu and a Mahomedan are concerned; and if the onus of trying all such cases were thrown on European magistrates, something very like a judicial deadlock or a retrograde reform of the judicial service would be inevitable. The question, however, thus disposed of leaves a very grave responsibility to superior courts in seeing that miscarriages of justice are not permitted to occur through errors of judgment on the part of persons prematurely entrusted with powers which may be dangerously abused for purposes of religious persecution.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 24th of November last was 131,688,088lbs., as compared with 129,984,683lbs. during the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period have been 63,171,205lbs., as compared with 59,760,491lbs.

FROM the Brokers' Reports it appears that the total quantity of indigo out of the market up to date is 50,000 maunds, against 38,500 maunds last year. Of the above quantity, about 11,000 maunds were Bengal, 21,700 Tirhoot, 4,500 Benares, and 12,800 Oudh. The demand for good and fine indigoes has not been so keen, and the prices for these qualities are quoted from five to ten rupees lower. But on the other hand, ordinary to middling have realised fully previous rates; whilst Oudhs generally are rather dearer.

THE movement on behalf of Lady Dufferin's Fund is receiving substantial support in Bengal. At a meeting held recently in Cuttack, it was announced that Rai Boidyanath Pundit would bear the whole cost of a female dispensary to be named the Lady Thompson Dispensary, and to be managed exclusively by lady doctors under a ladies' committee. Other subscribers have voted Rs. 10,000 towards an institution for the training of female nurses.

THE admirable manner in which the expedition to Mandalay was conducted has won for General Prendergast and the officers and men under him the congratulations of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. In the division orders published at Mandalay a couple of days ago appears the following telegram from the Viceroy to General Prendergast:—

"I congratulate you on the success of the Burmah Expedition. The way you have conducted it is entirely in accordance with the wishes and intentions of the Government of India, and we fully appreciate the military skill, prudence, and humanity which have enabled you to attain such important results at such little cost of life, and without engendering animosity or ill-feeling between ourselves and the people of Upper Burmah. The Government of India will be obliged by your conveying to the officers and soldiers, European and native, under your command its thanks for the manner in which they have seconded your efforts and sustained the credit of Her Majesty's Army."

IN the same orders the following complimentary telegram from Sir Frederick Roberts also appears:—

"My warmest congratulation on the very successful termination of the expedition entrusted to your charge. Everything seems to have been admirably done. My thanks to all the troops under your command."

In issuing the orders, General Prendergast expresses his own thanks for the assistance he has received from all ranks under his command.

THE Calcutta Tea Syndicate, which was formed in 1880 with the object of extending the trade in Indian tea with Australia, has been dissolved, without apparently having accomplished anything worth speaking of. Rs. 20,000 were raised by merchants, agents, and brokers in the city, and this was supplemented by grants from Government and contributions from others, and by shipments of tea the commission on which helped to pay the cost of the operations. Mr. D. A. Sibthorpe was sent to Australia, and by all likely methods sought to introduce Indian tea to the colonial market. But the Indian leaf has not been able to compete with the China product, and the volume of trade has not increased to the extent that might have been reasonably expected. The Syndicate, however, hope that as the merits of Indian tea become more widely known the demand for it will increase.

THE first prize for the most appropriate design for the hospital at Delhi has been awarded to Captain Porter, R.E., who has sent in drawings of a handsome edifice thoroughly in harmony with the Mogul architecture of the city. The other designs were for the most part of the D. P. W. Gothic order of architecture, otherwise known as the Dâk-Bungalow-Cavalry-Barrack order. A Lahore architect also submitted an ingenious but scarcely original design, borrowed wholly from the Mayo Hospital there. The Delhi hospital is to cost one lakh of rupees, of which seventy-five thousand rupees have already been raised by subscriptions. The women's hospital will be a separate building.

ALTHOUGH the Viceroy was unable to visit Benares, the banquet and entertainment which the Maharaja had arranged at the Ramnuggur palace came off in due course. A hundred and twenty guests sat down to dinner, which was followed by nautches, the native drama, fireworks, and a ball. The Maharaja proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin in speeches which were rendered to the company by Raja Shiva Prasad, and His Highness's health was proposed in return by Mr. Lumsden, the Commissioner.

THERE are certainly strong symptoms of a healthy and not too rapid revival of trade in Melbourne. During the four weeks ended the 7th of November, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884, the imports showed an increase in value of £197,554 and the exports an increase of £417,933. The largest increase in imports was in tea, which improved to the extent of £114,298. There was also an increase in the value of sugar, spirits, wine, tobacco, iron, and timber. An increased export of gold more than accounts for the whole increased value of exports; for this is put down at £495,346. On the other hand, there was a large decrease, not only in the value but in the quantity of wool exported. The total export of gold from the 1st of January to the 14th November this year is valued at £3,768,542, being an increase of £1,860,446 over the corresponding period of last year. On the other hand, the decrease in the value of merchandise exported during the same time was £1,846,375.

IT is said that a special pension has been recommended by the Director-General of the Post Office for Mr. E. R. Douglas, the Deputy Director-General, and lately in charge of the Mail Service Branch, on the ground of special services rendered by that officer to the Postal Department; but the Government of India is reported to have declined to accede to the recommendation, and the ordinary pension to which he is entitled under the rules has been sanctioned to him.

THE Punjab Postal Department advertises a list of unclaimed property "found lying in post office premises" at Kalka. The articles include one whip, one walking-stick, one shirt collar, and one harmonium. Walking-sticks and shirt collars are as easily lost, between Simla and Umballa, as time and temper; but it must be a very careless traveller who leaves harmoniums lying about.

THERE are now 225 rifle clubs in Victoria, with 6,540 members. During the eighteen months ending June, 1885, the total strength of the military forces increased from 2,789 to 4,638. There are 183 men of all ranks in the Permanent Naval force, or twenty-one in excess of the fixed establishment, and the Naval Reserve numbers 327 officers and men, the fixed establishment being 303. The excesses are due to the fears recently entertained of an outbreak of war between England and Russia. It has been decided to procure from home 3,500 more Martini-Henry rifles, and as soon as possible 10,000 barrels of the new bore (40 in.)

THE Lahore paper finds it difficult to understand the reason for the constant calling in off shroff-marked rupees, to be re-minted and issued, only to be marked again by the suspicious native banker. Thousands of rupees are sifted out of the lakhs received at each treasury, and remitted monthly to the mint, which are in no sense of the word unfit for circulation, but bear on their rims some little mark which the shroff makes for the purpose of testing the genuineness of the coin, and which indeed might be accepted as a proof of that genuineness, and would be so to any one into whose hand it subsequently came. Against the withdrawal of short-weight rupees there is obviously no objection: but the loss of time, the trouble, and the expense of getting in shroff-marked rupees is justified by no appearance of expediency.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered:—Captain Burrell, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to the 1st Battalion. Captain Baskerville, South Yorkshire Regiment; Captain Menzies, Durham Light Infantry; Captain Beadnell, King's Own Borderers; and Major Cust, West Surrey Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR AND STAFF PAYMASTER COPPINGER, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, has been ordered to proceed home.

CAPTAIN SHEEHAN, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, on appointment to the Army Pay Department, has been posted to the 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment.

LIEUTENANT GILES, East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed to the 26th P. I. as a Staff Corps probationer.

MR. J. M. COOK, managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, tourist agents, who is now in India, has subscribed Rs. 100 to the fund for sending a volunteer team to Wimbledon. Mr. Cook has also promised to render every assistance to the team either in London or at the camp on Wimbledon Common.

THE Allahabad paper makes the following remarks regarding the scheme to send a volunteer team to Wimbledon:—"To be successful Mr. Whitehead should manage to secure a really representative committee, as a guarantee that the plan would be properly managed and considered, and there can be little doubt then that the amount required, which, after all, is a very modest one, would be readily forthcoming. In the hands of a single person no one can be sure that the arrangements will meet the wishes of the majority of the volunteers in what is a joint-stock undertaking. The prospectus, for instance, suggests that each regiment should nominate one or more men to be sent, and that the selection of the team should be made after practice in England. It will certainly occur to many that the better and more economical plan would be to have competition out here, and send only the selected team to Wimbledon." The Lahore paper remarks that economy and common-sense surely point to the selections of shots and substitutes being made after practice in this country.

MR. CHARLES DU-VAL AT THE GAIETY.

THE Gaiety Theatre was crowded in every part last evening, when Mr. Charles Du-Val gave his third and concluding entertainment; in fact there was not a single seat vacant in either pit, stalls, or gallery, and owing to the crowded state of the house admission had to be refused to many. A very general wish has been expressed that Mr. Du-Val should give another entertainment,—say, on Monday or Tuesday,—before bidding adieu to Bombay, and for the sake of those who have not yet had an opportunity of seeing his clever and screamingly funny impersonations, it is to be hoped that he will see his way to complying with their wish.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following alterations are made in the Quartermaster-General's Relief Circular of the 29th September last:—

T BATTERY 1ST BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Move by rail from Kirkee to Bombay for embarkation in the I. M. steamer Tenasserim on 27th inst., arrive at Kurrachee on 29th idem, where the battery will halt until the 5th January, and then march to Hyderabad, arriving there on the 15th January, 1886.

C BATTERY, 2ND BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—March from Hyderabad on a date to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding Sind District.

E BATTERY, 2ND BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Embark at Kurrachee in the Tenasserim on 18th January; arrive at Bombay on 20th, and Kirkee on 21st idem.

1ST LANCERS, 1ST PARTY.—In modification of the instructions contained in para. 3 of this Office Circular No. 17/13-4199 of 22nd October, 1885, 200 men and horses, 120 followers and 100 ponies to embark at Kurrachee in the Nurjehan on 31st inst., arrive at Bombay on 2nd January, and march thence by route No. 99 to Poona, where the detachment should arrive on 14th January, 1886.

2ND PARTY.—70 men, 82 horses, 100 followers and 26 ponies to embark at Kurrachee in the Tenasserim on 2nd January; arrive at Bombay on 4th idem, and march thence to Poona where the detachment should arrive on 16th January, 1886.

3RD PARTY.—200 men and horses, 112 followers, and 100 ponies to embark at Kurrachee in the Nurjehan on 8th January; arrive at Bombay on 10th idem, and march thence to Poona where the detachment should arrive on 22nd January, 1886.

4TH PARTY.—67 men, 82 horses, 100 followers, and 26 ponies to embark at Kurrachee in the Tenasserim on 10th January; arrive at Bombay on 12th idem, and march thence to Poona where the detachment should arrive on 25th January, 1886.

The first and second parties of the above will be moved by rail such portion of the journey *en route* to Kurrachee as will enable them to embark on the dates named.

DEPOT 26TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.—Move by rail from Ahmedabad to Bombay for embarkation in the Tenasserim on 27th inst.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR WIDOWS AND PENSIONERS.

THE honorary secretary and treasurer, European Pensioners and Widows' Home, acknowledges with thanks the receipt from the undermentioned gentlemen of the amounts quoted against their respective names, collected for Christmas gifts, &c., to the poor European pensioners and widows and their children in the Home:—

Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	Rs.	41
,, Geo. Gahagan & Co.	,,	10
Rev. G. H. Lewis	,,	13
R. A. H. from Accountant-General's Office Rs. 27, and Her Majesty's Mint Rs. 36	,,	63
J. C. Anderson, Esq.	,,	97
J. P. Baird, Esq.	,,	77
T. Conroy, Esq.	,,	73
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.	,,	14
Subscriptions made direct	,,	201
Total	,,	589

M. A. ROWLANDSON, LIEUT.-COL.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, European Pensioners and Widows' Home.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Ancona, Captain R. G. Murray, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mr. R. Entwistle.
For Brindisi.—Mr. B. Auger and Mr. R. Andrew.
For Aden.—Mr. Gunesh Luxmon Doctor.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BROACH RIOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 17.

THE trial of Lakha Bhaghat, the leader of the Talavias, and ninety-one of his followers, who are charged with being concerned in the murder of Mr. Prescott, the Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, commenced on Tuesday before Mr. Chunilal Venilal, first-class magistrate. The evidence given on the first two days was chiefly that of the police, and it appears to be substantially similar to the accounts of the riot which appeared some time since in the *Bombay Gazette*. The limited space of the court-house was crowded with spectators, who eagerly watched the proceedings. A considerable portion of the room in which the court holds its sitting has to be railed off for the prisoners. They are miserably clad, all of them, from the guru to his disciples, and the grotesque, uncouth, and forbidding aspect of most of them bear the unmistakeable stamp of the numerous aboriginal tribes inhabiting our jungles who are steeped in ignorance and superstition. About sixty of these wretched men are said to have confessed to their being implicated, more or less, in the riot. Most of the prisoners have an unconcerned, apathetic look, and it may be supposed that they are either too ignorant to realise their situation, or, like most Orientals, have quietly resigned themselves to their fate. One of the accused, having received a bullet wound in the leg when the rioters were pursued and fired upon by the police, is supplied with a bed to lie down upon. In front of the dais, where the magistrate takes his seat, is placed the horn which the chief of the band, who personated the goddess of the Talavias, and went by the name of mata, is said to have been blowing at the time Mr. Prescott drove up, and called out to the rioters to make way for him. Then there are other picturesque-looking emblems crowned with feathers, and a banner made of multi-coloured rags, which was used as the symbol of the creed favoured by the gurus of the Talavias. If the story told by Lakha Bhagat to the magistrate this morning be accepted as correct, it was the mata who had originally given the word of command to assail Mr. Prescott when the encounter took place with the police near the railway station, and the mata saw that even his divine power failed to turn the bullets of his opponents into water, he turned and fled; and although the police are very active in their search, he has hitherto succeeded in baffling all their efforts to capture him. Lakha Bhagat tries to fasten upon the mata the guilt of being the prime mover in the attack upon Mr. Prescott. But the voluntary confessions made by several of the accused go to show that Lakha Bhagat was as much an instigator of the riot as the person aspiring to divine powers was. While the Bhagat totally denies having taken any part whatever in the affray, and says that he carried no other weapon than a stick at the time when the murderous assault was made upon the police officer, those who have made their confessions assert that he was armed with a sword, and incited his followers by word and deed to kill their unfortunate victim. Lakha Khooshal, the leader of the riot, being examined by the magistrate, said that he was about thirty-five years of age, and was living by his labour till within the last six months, when he devoted himself to prayer. He came to Broach, about six months ago, with the object of offering his devotions to his goddess. During that time he lived and slept beneath mango trees, and in the rains sought the shelter of a dhurumsalla. On the day of the riot he, with about 150 of his followers, went to the bungalow of the Collector, in the hope of seeing him and laying before him their grievances. Being unable to see the Collector, they left the place for the river with the intention of making their ablutions. On the road they were met by Mr. Prescott, who, abusing the men, asked why they had been knocking about the city. Some of the Bheels and Talavias who formed the crowd thereupon became furious, and set upon Mr. Prescott, severely assaulting him. The Sahib told a gosai who was blowing a horn that he was one of a set of impostors. The gosai thereupon got enraged, and gave the word of command to his people to beat the Sahib. Mr. Prescott, seeing the danger he was in, jumped out of his carriage and tried to run away; but was pursued and overtaken by the mob. The accused was unable to identify the men who were actually engaged in the assault. On their way back, they had to go past the bank, where they saw policemen loading their guns. On hearing one or two reports of the guns they turned and fled. They were pursued by the police, who shot down three or four of them near the railway station. So great was the confusion among the Talavias that they did not stop to see how many of their number fell. He fled, and went to Natha Bhagot at Goraj, where he arrived on the following day. In the confusion of the moment he did not know who the Saheb was, nor was he one of those who had assaulted him. But he had previously seen Mr. Prescott on several occasions when he came to their camp. Whenever he saw them, he told them to confine themselves to prayer and commit no disturbance. Having been driven out of the Panch Mahal by the people there, the Talavias were left without food or land. They then thought of seeing the Collector of this place, in order to obtain redress of their wrongs. This was all their object in view, and he could not understand the grounds on which they had been accused of aiming at the overthrow of the British Government. The charge was absurd; the Sirkar was their ma-bap. On the day of the riot he had no sword or other weapons about him. He only carried a stick and a banner. The gosai who personated the mata (goddess) came from Paughad. The mata had with him the horn he was blowing, and a bow and arrow. The mata eluded the pursuit of the police, and fled, he knew not whither. Jeena Bhagat carried a tamboura with him, and had joined the gang on the day of the riot. There were only a few Talavias near Broach, till the night before the riot, when their number increased to about 150. It was the night before the day of the full moon, when a fair was held and the Talavias had assembled at Broach for the purpose of going on a pilgrimage to Shukultirth, which was the scene of the fair. The Talavias of the district regarded the accused as their guru, and every one of those who came to him to offer their prayers presented him with a pice or two. They regarded Sunday as the day sacred to their goddess. He did not know whether any of his gang had knocked at the door of the bank, where a guard had been stationed. There was no intention whatever to plunder the bank. He was at the head of his band when it set out from the Collector's bungalow with the intention of bathing in the river. The mata never told them that he would be instrumental in getting them the British raj. The only thing he had told them was that his intention was to stay in Broach for a day, and then return to his own country. Subsequently, in answer to a question put by the magistrate, Lakha said the mata had told them that he would liberate the prisoners from the jail, and then capture the city. Immediately after, the accused contradicted himself and said the mata had never told them about the seizure of the city. The mata never invited them to rise in insurrection. When they were going about in procession people used to say in fun, "Here goes the king and his following." The only thing that the accused had to say further was that the Government might yet be pleased to listen to the prayers of the Talavias, and grant them the land they asked for. If, on the other hand, the Government desired "to blow them up," here they were at their mercy.

Ramchandar Jeejashankar, a Brahmin, was the second accused, whose confession, made before Mr. Munsukram Amrutlal, second-class magistrate of Halol in the Panchmahal, was here read. It appeared from Ramchandar's confession that he was an inhabitant of Meeyagaum. On first hearing that the mata and Lakha Bhagat were dreaming of taking the British raj, he thought that it was an impossibility, and had observed that if their plans were known to the Government, "nails would be driven into their hearts." He was then told that there was a goddess who could turn the bullets of the British regiments into water, and that if he wanted to see the miracle, he might join them. He accordingly went to the mata's camp, where instead of beholding a female as the impersonator of their goddess, he saw a male with moustaches. The mata told him, "I am a divinity, and you will presently see what I can do." When the Talavias went to the Collector's bungalow on the day of the riot, the mata was armed with a bow and arrow, Lakha had a sword with him, while the rest had sticks, axes, and other weapons. While they were returning from the Collector's bungalow, they saw a saheb on the road. The mata asked the saheb why he did not return him his kingdom. Lakha said that they had been waiting in vain for eight long years to obtain redress for their wrongs, and ordered his men to beat the saheb. When the saheb was running away, Lakha and others followed him and killed him. Then the Talavias proceeded to the bank and tried to plunder it; but the gates having been immediately closed, they had to leave the place. The police then pursued them, and after four of their number had been shot, the band dispersed. Letters stating that there was a scheme under preparation to take the British raj had been sent round among the Talavias throughout the district.

Cheeta Ratna has made a confession stating that when they saw Mr. Prescott's carriage coming up from behind, Lakha Bhagat told them not to be afraid of the saheb, but to stand where they were and oppose the Government official.

Bawa Umed, one of the rioters, who had received a bullet wound in the neck, has made a confession that when the saheb came up to the crowd, he only asked them to make way for him; but the rabble instead of doing what they were asked, attacked the saheb and killed him.

Another accused, Javer has also made a voluntary confession, stating that the mata and Lakha Bhagat led the attack against Mr. Prescott.

Dhanya Bhana said that when he came to Broach and joined the Talavias, they numbered about 200 in all. They proceeded to the Collector's bungalow at the instance of Lakha Bhaghat, and Lakha Bhagat was one of those who had beaten Mr. Prescott.

The court adjourned, after 5 p.m., until to-morrow morning.

HOW TO AVERT DISESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the return of Christmas we may expect that feelings of goodwill will take the place of the bitterness which some recent discussions have caused between the English and the native communities; and that as the year wanes away, those animosities will be allowed to sink into the past eternity. For us Christians, the National Anthem Incident will at once assume its true proportions by the side of that other Anthem which the angels sang at Bethlehem. Thus every year the Church calls the excited actors in national as well as private disputes to look back upon them from that more kindly point of view which is usually the more politic and just. The Pope in his encyclicals has always dealt with political and social dangers: and now his sovereign example is being followed by the English Church in the interests of peace and concord. Not long ago, when there was danger of war with Russia, the Archbishop of Canterbury, listening to the cry of the Radical press, actually promulgated a prayer for peace; and the same high ecclesiastic recently informed a deputation of the clergy that the mission of the Church included the physical and social well-being of the toiling human race. The two Archbishops have also striven to allay the violence of party feeling and make Liberals and Conservatives remember each others' good qualities.

Here in India the return of Christmas gives the clergy their annual opportunity: will they accept it? There have been several stirring "incidents" during the past year to point their moral and adorn their tale both in Bombay and the Bengal Presidency. There were the two historical railway carriage disputes, in which several of the high official world were concerned; there were several natives with enlarged spleens killed by Europeans; while the English and vernacular press has lately teemed with letters and articles disclosing a good deal of rancorous feeling between class and class. People are beginning now to ask why the clergy have never a word to say on the subject.

Unless they accept a wider commission, the days of the Indian Church Establishment will soon be numbered. It has no support in either political party at home. Lord Beaconsfield's government abolished the State Church of Jamaica; and the Tory Democrat would have no compunction in following that example. The Liberal party in England is well-nigh pronounced against all Church establishments; and with a view of "dishing the Liberals" as at the passing of the Reform Act of 1867, it is quite within the range of probability that Lord Randolph Churchill will educate his followers up to the same course of action.

The Anglo-Indians naturally fall under the influence of home opinion; and as the Church here has always been an affair of the Government, and most of its officers are creatures of acts of Parliament and under the Military Secretariat, there is no strong local attachment. Their attitude to the Church and to the Gymkhana is much the same. Wishing to save the trouble of a drive to the Fort, they start a branch church and a *succursal* gymkhana on Malabar Hill. But they paid for the gymkhana out of their own pockets, and the new church would never have been built if Government had not found the money. What resistance to Radicals and atheists can be expected from men like these? People care little for what costs them nothing; and it may safely be predicted that the English flock out here will not back up their shepherds when the awful day comes.

The loss to Government by the bad exchange, the constant increase of civil administration, the demand for more troops, the war with Burmah—everything—makes financial economy more and more important, as it becomes more and more difficult to invent new taxes. Members of Parliament grow daily more expert at Indian budgets. Native opinion becomes more and more a power. It is perfectly certain that the Indian Establishment is doomed from the very day when the Poona Sabha, the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, the different National Congresses like those about to sit in Poona and Calcutta, and the powerful native press raise their combined voices against it.

That day of lamentation and mourning and woe will be postponed if the clergy will follow the Archbishop's lead, and take a wider view of their responsibilities. The Church, like the Pope, ought to be higher than clique or class or even nationality. The State religion must no longer be a mere elegant fringe to the institutions of Anglo-Indian society. As they sing in the churches—

> "It refines their earthly bliss,
> And doubles all their joy."

It relieves life from the charge of vanity, and justifies lawn-tennis and dinner parties. But, as these recent "incidents" show, something more is wanted, especially at Calcutta. The English look to their own spiritual guides to tell them how to get on with the natives. The clergy are the only people they will listen to on such topics as command of temper, forgiveness of injuries, meekness, and several other Christian virtues. Yet on these points as connected with the people of the land, the priesthood are invariably silent; and no Balm of Gilead can be obtained from the deacons. The natives are beginning to think that the priests of God are afraid of making the Europeans angry because the Europeans are very proud fellows; and so these miserable social "incidents" occur, one after another, and none of the apostles and prophets declare the existence of a higher law, co-extensive with the universe, eternal as time, and proclaimed by conscience as governing conduct in these as in all other matters, quite irrespective of party, caste, or creed.

Now, while there is yet time, it would be well for the clergy to deal with Anglo-native questions, to make friends even with the Mammon of unrighteousness: or to put it in other language, to get a hold on the affections of the many instead of the few, as the Church Reform party is doing in England. They cry "Give peace in our time, O Lord!" but after all, *laborare est orare*, and they should preach as well as pray.

X. MASS.

THE AHMEDABAD COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There never was a college, I believe, more unfortunate than the Gujerat College, inasmuch as it is unfairly treated not only by Government, but very often even by public criticism. In justice to the college, allow me to enlighten the public upon the admirable progress that it has made under the able *régime* of Mr. Dalal.

The result of the Previous Examination is very unsatisfactory this year, only one-fourth of the whole number getting through. The Gujerat College, however, has carried off the palm over other colleges, passing more than forty per cent. of the whole number sent up. In the very second year of its F. B. A. course it has passed three. The separation of the college from the school, and the raising it to its full course, have also much to do with the painstaking efforts of Mr. Dalal, who spares no pains in improving the state of the college, and whose efforts, I am glad to say, have been crowned with success.

A LOOKER-ON.

Dec. 17.

THE ELECTION OF MEDICAL SYNDICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Dr. Khory has broken the ice, I wish to say a word or two about the new election of medical syndics. I am ready to admit that for canvassing, to be successful, time must be taken by the forelock, and that a period of six weeks beforehand would appear barely sufficient, when one could easily cite instances where as many months' previous efforts have been made elsewhere, in other departments of activity. However, in spite of a lively sense of fear to tread upon the delicate province of discriminating between the merit and demerit, or medical talents and no-talents, in the two native candidates, I would side with Dr. Khory, and wish that one of the two medical syndics be a European. It will be a considerate and graceful act on the part of any one of the two medical candidates to retire from the field, in favour of a European.

Let us hope that when Dr. Khory, who is a stanch advocate and admirer of the local native medical machinery, considers it necessary to offer this suggestion to the native medical fellows, his appeal may not go in vain.

A FELLOW.

Dec. 17.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES:—Tiffin baskets plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes, Etnas; Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes and Mugs; Dram Flasks; quart size Wickered Bottles with screw caps, Condiment Bottles, &c., PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some scrupulous friends of mine wish me to say that they will be very thankful if any one will kindly help to clear their doubts on a point relating to the scholarships of the University of Bombay. I have no doubt the information will not be without its interest to the general public. The awarding of the University scholarships and prizes is regulated by a number of bye-laws, made by the Syndicate. It is understood, I surmise, that these regulations are meant to be observed. Two instances, however, have come under my notice which, in the opinion of my unsophisticated friends, are plain breaches of the aforesaid bye-laws. These instances are those of two of the Cowasjee Jehangir Latin Scholarships carried off by two Seminarists studying in St. Xavier's College, Bombay. On a reference to the University Calendar I find it declared in one of the regulations that "should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported . . . . . the Syndicate shall declare the scholarships to be forfeited." Again, in the application for the money which the scholar is to forward to the Registrar, he must state that he "is in regular attendance at the college or institution." Now, my friends would like to be told whether a scholar be entitled to the scholarship money if he does not study all the subjects prescribed for the P. E., but only one, say Latin or Logic? My friends contend, and I cannot but agree with them, that he may not draw the money. Could the regulations be so construed as to mean that it is enough for the scholar to study only Latin in the P. E. without studying the other branches, in order to present himself for the University Examination in due time? It is said that the head of the institution shall certify that the Latin scholar who applies for the money "is prosecuting his studies in Latin." But, speaking under correction, I should think these words mean no more than that the Latin scholar who wishes to derive the benefit of his scholarship is not at liberty to substitute any other second language in place of Latin, for which he obtained the scholarship—in other words, they mean that Latin must be one of the subjects he studies, not that Latin alone is sufficient.

PEREGRINE FOOTLIGHT.

A PLEA AGAINST THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Old Man," who has a plea to urge in favour of the Hindu mother-in-law, must be old in every sense of the word not to see the irrelevancy of his reasoning. Girls cannot be taught by their mothers because boys cannot be instructed by their fathers, and hence they must be subjected to the merciless cruelties of the mother-in-law? The "Old Man" fails to perceive that the proper conclusion from his premises ought to be either that girls like boys ought to be sent to school, or the boys like the girls should be made over for training to their fathers-in-law. It is untrue and unnatural to say that fathers cannot teach their boys; the great majority do not because they want either leisure, desire, or capacity; a few who possess all these do it most willingly. The case with the mother is just the reverse. She cannot plead either excuse, and as a matter of fact has to teach the daughter-in-law, instead of the daughter, the work and the duties of the household. How much more agreeable it would be if each mother were to train up her own daughter, instead of reserving her skill for the daughter-in-law? It is absurd to say the mother cannot teach her daughter, or keep her under proper discipline. At present she does not do it, because the existing custom throws the responsibility on the mother-in-law; but the arrangement results in much avoidable misery to the young daughter-in-law, which is ultimately revenged by her on the mother-in-law in her old age or widowhood, and also on the other members of the husband's family, and leads to those quarrels and divisions which are so common a feature of undivided Hindoo families. Nay more, the custom actually adds to the misery of the girls; for the mother, knowing the hard treatment which awaits her daughter in her husband's home, indulges her more than she knows is good for her, by way of anticipatory recompense; and this, of course, ensures greater rigour from the mother-in-law. Hence the mother's house is to the married daughter a synonym for a paradise of love and freedom, while the mother-in-law's is the abode of cruelty and restraint; in the one she can play and dance as she likes, in the other she has not the sligthest liberty of mind or body. To the first, therefore, she bounds with the lightest steps; to the second she has to be dragged as to the den of a tigress. This has passed into proverbs and songs, and produces much domestic misery and heartburning; but if old men look upon this state of things with delight, the reformers would be a senseless set not to condemn and seek to change it. But it cannot be really altered until early marriage itself is given up.

YOUNG MAN.

December 18.

CONVENT SCHOOLS AND WIDOWS' HOME, CLARE-ROAD, BYCULLA.

A FANCY Christmas Bazaar in aid of the above institutions is announced to come off in the Town Hall on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. The Clare-road Schools and the Widows' Home are conducted by a community of nuns who, for more than the third part of a century, have been doing excellent educational work in this city, and who consequently have a strong claim on the practical sympathies of the Bombay public. To secure permanence and stability to the charitable work in which these religious ladies are engaged, it was lately considered desirable to purchase the buildings of which they are at present in occupation; but for this purpose it was found absolutely necessary to incur an expenditure much beyond the modest resources of the good Sisters. Mindful of the old saying, "Out of debt, out of danger," the nuns are naturally anxious to relieve themselves as soon as they can of the unpleasantness which financial embarrassment always entails, and with the view of affording the general public an opportunity of aiding them out of their difficulties they have, with the kind co-operation of many lady friends, been able to organise a grand fancy bazaar which we trust will be largely patronised by all classes of the Bombay community. The articles for sale, of which there is a large and varied assortment, will include needle-work, etc., of the girls attending the schools, children's clothing, fancy objects of a recherché character, together with a number of toys peculiarly suitable as Christmas presents, in which paterfamilias will be tempted largely to invest. The bazaar will be open each evening from half-past-three to half-past-six o'clock, and the musical tastes of the visitors will be gratified by the performances of some excellent bands whose services have been secured for the occasion. The occasion of the fancy bazaar is one which we can cordially recommend, and we sincerely trust that the cash results will be such as to prove to the good nuns that the citizens of Bombay do not lack appreciation of their very useful services.

SPORTING NOTES.

WE hear from Mr. F. G. Johnson that he has received from Boyce and Rogers, the celebrated saddlers, a saddle which weighs complete 23oz. It is precisely like one which F. Archer rode in this season, and which stood its work well, being 9oz. under 2 pounds, it must be a marvel of workmanship as well as of strength.

Probable starters for the Viceroy's Cup are—Sting, First Water, Nuiquine, Statesman, either Regulator or His Lordship, Sir Greville, Trafalgar, Ringwood, Falkirk or Tabletop, Metal, Sparkle, and perhaps Barnacles and Somerset. Sting was thrown out of work for a period after the Meerut races, owing to a split hoof, but is now doing admirably, and will run better than previous performances, in this country induce many to believe. First Water looks rough in the coat, but is muscular, does genuine work, and may perhaps finish in front of more fancied candidates. Nuiquine, in the same stable, is well, but we prefer his companion. No horse could possibly look better than Statesman, and, were he sound and doing a proper preparation, we should prefer his chances to those of anything engaged. But we happen to know that he has injured a back tendon, and will give Southall infinite trouble to bring him to the post. Twice only, within eight days, has he galloped, his exercise intermediately being confined to walking and swimming. Still, he has never been lame, and great race-horse as he is, he may possibly win in spite of every drawback. Regulator is a grandly bred, fine looking son of Kelpie and Rosalie. His family improve with age, he shaped well in Australia as a three-year-old, ran well lately at Umballa, is doing a genuine preparation, will be ridden by Vinall, has been backed by his sportsmanlike owner, and will undoubtedly run well. His Lordship, in the same stable, faultlessly bred, ran like a race-horse at Burdwan, and might possibly, at the last moment, be found good enough to start. Sir Greville, in Sting's stable, is a weight-carrier, fast, and has been backed, but we cannot believe him to have a chance over two miles in first-class company. Oscar Dignum has Trafalgar in splendid order, and few who saw him win at Hyderabad would be rash enough to deny him a chance, particularly with some of the cracks under suspicion, and others not thoroughly fit. Ringwood is a race-horse, and satisfactorily passed an examination in public at Meerut. Still, he has since been laid up with glandular swellings, and restricted to walking exercise for some time, and was, moreover, once in retirement for several months with a "leg" in Australia. If fit on the day, and steered by a first-class professional, he should finish in the first three. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar will start one, and, as he has taken twenty thousand to a thousand about Falkirk, that may be the horse, because Jack in the Green is lame, and Tabletop on Hyderabad from 18 or 21lbs. inferior to Trafalgar, Glad as we should be to see so fine a sportsman successful, we cannot favour his chances. Metal, fit and well, is two stone behind first-class English three-year-old form, and, so far as can be judged from work on the training ground, fit he cannot now be. But he has a light weight to carry, and may run well, albeit he can have no vote of ours, until we see him satisfactorily cover two miles, at racing pace, in private. Sparkle must improve very considerably to have the faintest shew. Barnacles we know nothing of, save that he does moderate work. Somerset may or may not be entered, and we do not think Southall could get him fit to go two miles by the date of the race.

Statesman has been freely backed by the public at 2 to 1 but, to the best of our belief, not by the stable. Sting finds backers down to 8 to 1, but the stable is not yet on. Rs. 15,000 to 3,000 were taken, at Burdwan, about Ringwood. Metal has been supported at five's, but whether by the stable is doubtful. The best offer against Trafalgar is 7 to 1. Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 300 was laid about Tabletop; Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,000 Falkirk, and a similar sum Regulator to their owners.

Apart from other troubles, we understand the Poona Stewards are likely to be put to further worry inconnection with their late decision on some racing question in which Wheal, the well-known trainer, was concerned, for the latter has, we hear, instructed Mr. Cragie, barrister-at-law, to write to the Stewards, threatening various pains and penalties, unless their verdict be reconsidered.

Ringwood, Statesman, Metal, and Sting have all been considerably backed by the public for the Viceroy's Cup, at the odds published by Messrs. Miller and Brittain, but no stable money has yet been laid down, though Mr. Abbott at Budwan offered to back the Jaintpore chestnut at Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 3,000, but the bookmakers would not lay, though they subsequently offered him Rs. 10,000 to 500 about his other string, Sir Greville, which was taken and asked for a second time.

Apropos of the notices that have appeared regarding the injuries received by Surgeon-Major Taylor from the kick of a horse at Poona, we would point out that the accident occurred when that sportsman was riding a horse that had never been subjected to Captain Hayes' system of breaking, which is consequently in no way responsible for the mishap. Captain Hayes' method precludes all possibility of danger—its unqualified success is the best argument in support of this fact, and indeed were it not so, his *clientèle* among the fair sex would not have been so large as it has.

Bombay Races have always been noted for the paucity of the attendance outside the circle of turf *habitués*, and those interested in the running of the horses, and this fact is easily accounted for by the conspicuous absence of the numerous attractions which render other meetings so enjoyable to the fair sex and their attendant cavaliers. Ladies have to spend the whole time in the stand, where nothing but rude wooden benches are provided. No opportunity is afforded them for seeing and being seen by others—the principal reason of their presence,—and tea, coffee, and ices are unheard of. It speaks ill for the management that no lawn, refreshment tents or band are provided—things that go without saying at most other meetings in India. The absence of these arrangements argues a state of bachelorhood on the part of the Bombay Stewards, who are apparently in ignorance of the golden rule that to please everybody you must first please the fair sex. Convince them that everything is *enregle* and the rest is easy. Any expense incurred on this score will be repaid a hundred-fold in increased popularity *and* subscriptions.—*Indian Planter's Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Metapedia; 1,453 tons, Captain J. B. Purvis, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Elphihstone, 1,145 tons, Captain G. Jobson, sailed yesterday for Barcelona via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Serapis, 1,271 tons, Captain S. North, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (8th inst), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Bosphorus, 1,629 tons, Captain A. R. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (7th Nov), via Malta and Aden in ballast; she is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Meccay, 936 tons, Captain G. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (14th Nov), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. H. A. Macliod, Mr. O. De Lemos, and Mr. Harmusji Framji and 27 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ranson, Mr. and Mrs. Malhaird and a child, Mr. C. de S Coelho, Mrs. Gangi Damdor and other lady, Rev. W. H. Woodward, Shaikh Adum Ebraim and 2 others, and child, and 130 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Lawada, 2,147 tons, Captain R. S. Turner, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. E. de C. Williams, Lt Malless, Mr. A. Thob and Mr. Ahmedkhan Poorkhan For Aden—Khan Shaib Pallonjee, Ruttonjee, Jamadar M. Rum, Assist Apothy A. K. Ekins and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Java, 946 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, from Busreh via Kurrachee, (4th December), with a general cargo, 32 chests opium and the following passengers:—Captain Hammond, Mrs Hogg and child, Miss Alexander and 2 servants, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Moore, Mr. K. Panchund, Mr. Khoja, Mr. Rashud bin Salem, Mr. Abdulla, and 82 deck passengers, 21 sycee and 76 horses.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
18	Serapis (s)	North	Rangoon, Dec. 5.
	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Mozambique, Nov 14
	Bosphorus (s)	Smith	Cardiff, Nov. 17.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Busreh, Dec. 4.
	Arctic Stream	Lyon	Cardiff, Aug. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	Elphinstone (s)	Dobson	Barcelona.
	Metapedia (s)	Purvis	Jeddah.
	Lawada (s)	Turner	London.
	Ancona (s)	Murray	London.
	Euphrates (s)	Jones	K. Coasts, &c.
	Inchrhona (s)	Macdonald	Marceilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Merka, Nacoda, for Zanzibar.
" Bhownuggur, Nacoda for Bhownuggur.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Inchlonga, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Bosphorus, for Naples and Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
14	Vega (s)	Wadley	Liverpool, Nov. 10.
	Cleomene	Mays	Melbourne, Oct. 17.
	Cypromene	Robertson	Bombay, Nov. 11.
	Velore	Yeo	Mauritius, Nov. 22.
15	Busheer (s)	Johnston	Rangoon, Dec. 7.

DEPARTURE.

December 14.—Steamer Sutlej.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
14	Canning (s)	......	Rangoon.
15	Goorkha (s)	......	London.

DEPARTURES

13	Hartington (s)	......	Unknown.
15	Sirsa (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Canning (s)	......	Sadras.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—17 bales and 1 case writing paper, S A S Dawood; 54 cases stamp paper, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co; 24 cases oilmanstores, E Rassooljee; 15 cases matches, E Sumsoodeen and Co; 8 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

Bokhara s—16 cases printed books and drawing materials, Thacker and Co; 28 packages oilmanstores, Latham and Co; 41 cases oilmanstores and 8 cases confectionery soap &c, G Jeewanjee; 7 cases medicine &c, D P Madon and Co; 13 cases medicine, perfumery &c, Treacher and Co; 4 cases whisky and claret, Richardson and Cruddas.

Kerbella s—6 cases oilmanstores, E Sumsoodeen and Co; Ganges s—5 cases confectionery, E Abdul H Attaree.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—135 cases provisions and 30 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 50 hogsheads pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Clan Maclean s—5 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—50 cases stout, D Cowasjee and Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—250 barrels alun, D Dewchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

okhara s—2 hogshead claret, J Connell.

FROM MELBOURNE.

ncona s—37 cases claret, and 60 cases wine, W Watson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—114 bales goat hair and 20 bales wool, Esmail Gangjee and Co; 45 bales wool, Nihalchnnd Mugunmul; 1,400 cwts wheat, Ludha Cullianjee; 4,997 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 143 bales cotton, Veerjee Hunsraj; 108 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee.

Clan Graham s—241 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagsey and Co; 4,919 cwts wheat, William, Bell and Co; 160 cwts coir yarn, Doongersey Kessowjee; 1,600 cwts bone meal, Maoljee Jamal; 1,660 cwts bone meal, Natha Essa; 4000 cwts wheat, Finlay Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ancona s—10 cases opium, P and O Co; 11¼ cwts ivory, Surif Darwish; 3¼ cwt ivory, Jaitha Essa; 9 boxes silver coins (Rs 1,63,000), Gunputrao Madowrao; 1 box silver coin (Rs 72,500), Cursetjee Bomanjee.

Lawada s—6½ cwts gum, 2¼ cwts mother of pearl shells, and 3½ cwts gambier, Walljee Poonja.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Lansdowne s—100 bales cotton Harvey and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushley and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lamon s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,860 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 750 cwts poppyseed, Luxmi Narayen.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Buchanan s—175 cwts fennel seed, Meiffre, Neveu and Co: 137 cwts wheat, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwts linseed, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—600 cwts wheat F Masotti and Co.

Bosphorus s—7 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, 3,742 cwts gingellyseed, and 11,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—122 bales cotton, Khetsidas Hurnundroy; 46 bales cotton, S Shewdutram; 22 cases opium, P and O Co; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 13 bales twist, R Hyde, Cheetham and Co; 60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurnundroy.

GRAEFENBERG

PILLS

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1882	£944,200

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,561 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AN MIDLAND COUNTIES RUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London,
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London,
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA) AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	..
Dry Elite "	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	–
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	...	" 15 0
Hochheimer	...	" 18 0
Branneberger	" 15 0	...
Liebfraumilch	...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	...
Chateau de Frauds	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	" 12 0	" 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Chamagne | M. & Red Bars | Saann |	" 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 26 0	...
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	" 24 0	...
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. ...	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marasque " 21 Bottles	" 40 0	...
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	" 1 4	" 0 12
Cellery	" 0 14	" ...
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ...
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery		" 0 12
French Bean		" 0 9
Young Cut Beans		" 0 9
Smoked Sausages		" 1 8
Small Sausages		" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine		" 1 6
Pease for Soup		" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. perannum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purch should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Rosnisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, AND ENGRAVERS.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,

LARGE STOCK OF PRECIOUS STONE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND GIPSY RINGS.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT, KEEPER, AND WEDDING RINGS.
DIAMOND LOCKETS, NECKLETS, AND BRACELETS.
LOCKETS, CHARMS, ALBERT AND GUARD CHAINS, WEDDING RINGS.
BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., &c., OF 18 TO 22 CARAT GOLD.

NO. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION JEWELLERY.

XMAS 1885.

NEW YEAR 1886.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY,
MR. MARCKS'S SPECIAL SELECTIONS
DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO EUROPE.

A COMPLETE REPLENISHMENT OF STOCK IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THE Company begs respectfully to inform the Public in General that they have just unpacked a most complete stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., all of the LATEST introduction, and can confidently assert that a better and a more handsome assortment has never been exhibited in Bombay hitherto.

NOVELTIES IN PEARL JEWELLERY

Consisting of the prettiest designs in Earrings, Suits, Ear Studs, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Bracelets Bangles, Necklets, Rings, &c., &c.

NOVELTIES IN DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Sprays, Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Stars, Rings, Revolving Pendants, Ring Watches, Beetle Watches, &c., &c.

NOVELTIES IN WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Our Stock in this Department comprises a most elaborate Collection, manufactured specially for the Indian Climate.

TO APPROVED CUSTOMERS ONLY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—On and after the 15th December, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, will on receipt of an order for jewellery despatch TWO or THREE Patterns of the kind of the article ordered for Selection.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
51 8	53 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56 0
...	7 8	Chartreuse, green, per bottle ...	7 12	...
...	6 8	Do. yellow "	6 12	...
61 8	63 8	Benedictine from the Monastery	64 8	67 8
53 4	57 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	55 8	59 8
49 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	51 8	...
38 8	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	40 0	...
40 4	42 4	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
27 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	28 0	...
15 8	...	Vermouth	16 0	...
...	28 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	29 8
13 8	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	–
		BEER.		
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale	5 4	3 12
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
		CIDER.		
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
4 0	2 4	Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

CASH. Per Gallon. without Jar. Rs. a.	COGNAC IN JARS.		CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
15 8	Cognac ****	Very superior Old Pale	16 0
13 8	" ***	Superior Old Pale	14 0
11 12	" **	Fine Old, very soft	12 0
10 12	" *	Capital Peg, finest	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

9 0 Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping 9 4

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do.	1 gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do.	2 "	" 3 0 "
Do. do. do.	4 "	" 4 0 "

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gls. Per Jar Rs. a.	CASH. 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	CASH. 27 Gals. Qtr Cask Rs. a.	CASH. 54 Gals. Hhd Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	CREDIT. 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	CREDIT. 27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	CREDIT. 54 Gals Hhd. Rs. a.
40 0	118 0	226 0	439 0	MANZANILLA.	42 0	128 0	246 0	478 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.		Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
224 0	St. Estephe	239 8
172 0	Medoc...	186 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

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Managing Director.
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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, Co. MADON and; Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each	"	1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do.	...	1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of January 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots at their Sale Rooms, No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withuldas Samaldas Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luxmishunker and Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, viz:—

LOT 1.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, formerly waste land of the Durbar of Bhownuggur, situate outside the gate of the bunder of the City of Bhownuggur, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 80 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patell Dhana Amersey, measuring 300 feet from east to west, and 330 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising two Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 19 in. diameter, 1877 pattern.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 26 in., with 2 sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.

One Boiler 25 feet long 6 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each, 32 in. diameter.

One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Beam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters' Tools and Stores.

The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur for so long as the presses of the said Company should continue working. This lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

LOT 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of land in the Town of Mohwa, measuring 300 feet from north to south, and 325 feet from east to west, situate on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gate and on the north side of the road to Dewania, together with the press house situate on the said last mentioned piece of land, containing—

Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co's patent presses, 1872, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, 15 in. cylinders, 20 in. stroke. Each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.

One Donkey Engine with ram 2½ inches diameter.

One Boiler 25 feet long 7 feet diameter, with 2 flues, each 33 in. diameter.

One screw-cutting gap lathe 9 feet long 8 in. centre, with tools and driving wheels.

One Manual Fire Engine.
One Hand Pump.
One American Weighing Scale for full pressed bales.
Two sets of Taps and Dies.

Spare stores, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors an sundries.

The Compound is enclosed with fencing, and is 408 feet long by 300 feet wide.

This fencing is also comprised in the Lot.

The said premises, secondly above described, are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 150, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur. The lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right to put up the above described property for sale in two lots as above mentioned, or at their option, to put up the whole of the said property for sale in one lot.

The above property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo-street, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 14, 1885.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

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READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is specially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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£6,466,527-17-5

Claims Paid—
In 1882, £505,936-19-6
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In 1884, £549,974-10-10

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PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

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PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

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These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

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TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
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ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

The restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

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This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGISING effect is most marked.

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This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA, No. 6.

This Pill is specially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits, arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence, in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, AND CANTHARIDES, No. 30.

This Pill is specially useful in CHRONIC URETHAL DISCHARGES, in ATONY, OR PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, and in all those diseases for which the PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6, are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL.

Composed of Phosphorus Iron, Quinine, and Nux Vomica.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby & Co.'s genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark of the Company.

Price Rs. 2, Rs. 3 8, Rs. 6-8 each.

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Contains all that is required for the first Treatment of ACCIDENTS and INJURIES—to arrest Bleeding, dress wounds, relieve pain and procure sleep, also proper medicines for CATARRH, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER and STOMACH DISORDERS, and other COMMON COMPLAINTS with Book of Instructions.

In Solid Leather, Size 10 by 6½ by 2 inches. Price 35/-

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

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NOIRINE,

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A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

NOIRINE. TRADE MARK.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—

Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.

To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.

"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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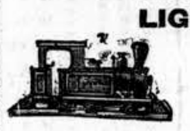

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1885.

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THE LEADING HOUSE
For NOVELTIES for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
BIRTHDAY, AND
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that their importations for the present season's Christmas trade are now opened and displayed in their Show Room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedentedly low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, "objects de luxe," suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

☞ HAMILTON & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, their Special Illustrated List, for this Season, of Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

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IN ORDINARY TO
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RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is An Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Billious Liver Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

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It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Billious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

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PER DOZEN, RS. 33 CASH.

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The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

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FOR RIDING AND DRIVING WITHOUT A BIT.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH OLD BRIDLES.

Take off the bit and noseband and buckle the cheeks of the bridle into the side holes of the Carrago, and the reins into the rings. The Carrago should be placed just above the mouth.

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

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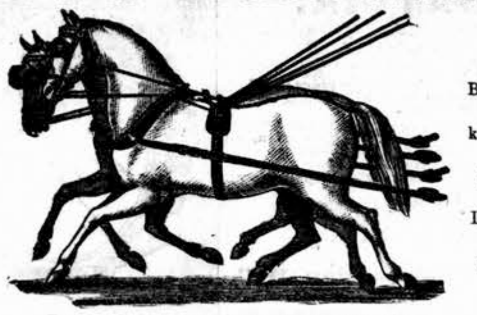

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„ 30	Do. do. Lever Escapements	22-8

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In Open-face. Hunter or Half hunter in a variety of different styles and sizes ... from Rs. 70 to Rs. 310

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From ... Rs. 45 to Rs. 220

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